The Gentleman's Tailor.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "MONTHLY" Tailor & Cutter.

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FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

This is the month when, it is considered, the overcoat season commences, hence fashionable styles of overgarments must predominate in our presentation plates for this month. The demand for overcoats may not be great this Winter, owing to the war, but it is as well to be prepared with suitable plates of the latest favourites.

The split-sleeve Chester is sure to meet with approval, and bids fair to be the coat of the season.

We present an excellent illustration of this coat made from a cheviot. It is loose-fitting, with fly fronts and neat lapels, and centre-seam and vent. The seam in centre of sleeve, running in line with the shoulder-seam, gives the coat a distinctive effect. All the seams are stitched broad, and turn-back cuffs are put on the sleeve cuffs.

An excellent view of the back of this coat is given on the plate.

The second plate depicts the deep-scye Poncho-sleeved Raglan. This is an ideal sporting overgarment, the unique arrangement of the sleeves providing every freedom for the movement of the arms.

This coat is made very loose, and has the seams all double-stitched broad to give a bold appearance.

The plate shows a button-through front, with vertical pockets and a neat D.B. lapel. The sleeve is all in one piece, and is shown finished with turn-back cuffs.

For winter wear overcoats of this type are generally lined with fleece lining for warmth. They are, without doubt, a boon for sportsmen.

For a smart Winter Lounge Suit our third plate commends itself. The fronts are made to button three, and finished with neat D.B. turns. The bottoms of the fronts are cut away a little, and look smart.

Three pockets are placed outside, and the edges are finished with a neat swelling. The waist is slightly defined, and the back has a centre-seam and vent

The vest worn is the plain S.B. no-collar, buttoning fairly high.

The trousers are of moderate width and are finished with permanent turn-up and creased fronts.

Our plate shows this very smart suit made from a grey tweed, which is a very suitable material for the times we are experiencing.

This plate cannot fail to be of service to our readers.

The fourth plate is an excellent illustration of a new branch of our national service, viz., the Army Flying Corps. We have had this plate specially prepared for the benefit of our readers during the war. It is made with an ordinary Lounge back, and a Lancer-shaped front, with a fly, thus hiding the buttons. The sleeves are plain, and two flap pockets are placed on the skirts. The collar is of the panteen type, and acts as a protection to the throat. Shoulder-straps are worn, whilst the emblem of the Corps is worn on the left breast, as indicated. The cap worn is very similar to that worn in some of the Scotch regiments.

The breeches are wide about the thighs and tight-fitting at the knees, where they button on the fronts.

The illustration shows the khaki uniform for a lieutenant. Regulation puttees and boots complete the outfit.

Since the war began we have supplied a large number of patterns for almost all kinds of military units of the various branches of the service.

Full particulars of the different military uniforms, with diagrams, have appeared recently in the "Tailor and Cutter."

We may remind the reader that we stock model patterns of both the Poncho and split-sleeve Chester, which we have offered at special rates at various times.

Our pattern department is in full swing, and open to receive orders as usual, hence applications for patterns for military work that our customers may secure will receive our best attention, we having made special arrangements whereby reliable patterns may be secured. Address The John Williamson Co., Ltd., 42 Gerrard-street, W.

We may state that orders by telegram accompanied with the telegraphed remittance, receive our immediate attention.

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The Cost of Making Military Garments.

Just at the present time when the making of military garments occupies the primary position in the tailoring trade, and when many enquiries are reaching us respecting the price paid for the making of Service Jackets and other garments, it will be of interest for us to make some reference to the new Military Log which has been agreed to by the representatives of the Association of London Master Tailors and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

It will be remembered that, at the time of the strike, a couple of years ago, we were enabled to publish the Military Log, which had been in preparation for some years, and was at that time submitted by the men for the masters' consideration. Nothing definite appears to have been done at that time, though it doubtless gave a decided impetus to the formation of the Log which we now have under consideration.

The altered conditions of life have necessarily affected the Army, and garments are now required for special purposes which were quite unthought of in the days of old. For instance, the organization of a corps of flying men would have been looked upon as the wildest dream 20 years ago; but now that it has become an accomplished fact, regulation garments have had to be provided, and the Army authorities have issued orders respecting the shape and style in which these have to be made. It consequently became imperative that a definite basis should be arrived at with respect to the payment for the making of these.

The uniforms of to-day are of a very much more practical and simple character than was the case of yore, so that the complete Log is of a somewhat simpler character. There is, however, a wider variety of garments made at the present time than was formerly the case, so that the Military Log runs into 46 pages, and it can be supplied by us, post free, for 2s. 9d., cash with order.

The following are the leading findings, the number of hours given being the time allowed for the start, the extras being added afterwards.

LONDON MILITARY LOG SUMMARY.

	Hours
Universal Frock Coat, collar felled on, start	38½
If seamed on	39¼
There are many extras.	
Universal Service Mess Jacket	22¼
There are many extras.	
7th Hussars Mess Jacket	31¾
8th Hussars Mess Jacket	37½
Infantry Mess Vest	11
If with Roll Collar	11½
Blue or Khaki Service Jacket	37½
Blue Patrol Jacket (old pattern)	21¼
There are many extras.	
British Warmer	25¾
Ditto for Flying Corps, with flying front	27¾
Greatcoat	27¾
There are many extras.	
Aide-de-Camp's Tunic	52¼
Aide-de-Camp's Undress Frock	41½
General Officer's Tunic	54
Staff Tunic	56½
For Colonel	60
Household Cavalry Tunic	45¾
Horse Guards' Summer Frock	135
Life Guards' Summer Frock, including the trimming of sleeves	185
Life Guards' Winter Frock	52
False Jacket (sewn on to coat) for Royal Horse Guards	10
Life Guards', ditto	10½
Royal Horse Guards' False Jacket cut as Vest	24
1st and 2nd Life Guards' False Jacket cut as Vest	26½
First Life Guards' Mess Jacket (Household Cavalry)	39½
2nd Life Guards' Mess Jacket for Field Officer	44
Royal Horse Guards' Mess Jacket	41
2nd Life Guards' Mess Vest	17½
1st Life Guards' Mess Vest	20¼
Royal Horse Guards' Mess Vest	15¼
Dragoon and Dragoon Guards' Tunic for Captain	74¼
Ditto, ditto, for Field Officer (old regulation)	81¼
Carabinier's Tunic	89½
Field Officer 20 hour extra.	
Hussars' Tunic	80
Lancers' Tunic	67¼
R.H.A. Dress Jacket	90
Artillery Tunic, Lieutenant	59½
Ditto, Captain	75½
Ditto, Field Officer	89½
Royal Engineers' Tunic	56
Foot Guards'	54
Irish Guards' Tunic	55
Foot Guards' Frock	78¼
Infantry Tunic	50
Leicester Regt. Mess Vest, 1st and 3rd Battalions	16¾
2nd Battalion	17½
King's Own Scottish Borderers' Mess Vest	11½
South Lancashire Regt. Mess Vest	16
King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Mess Vest	15
Highland Light Infantry Mess Vest	16
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Mess Vest	14½
Connaught Rangers Mess Vest	12½
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Mess Vest	13¾
Infantry Vest (old pattern with hook and eye)	15¾
The Yorkshire Regt. Mess Vest	28½
Welsh Regt. Mess Vest	26½
Loyal North Lancashire Mess Vest	27
Highland Doublet	72¼
Highland White Shell Jacket	29
Rifle Tunic	63½
Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) Doublet	73¾
Patrol for King's Royal Irish and Scottish Rifles	69¼
Patrol Jacket for Rifle Brigade	66½
60th Rifles Mess Jacket	28½
Army Service Corps Tunic	52
Army Medical Service and Indian Medical Service Tunic	45½
Surgeon-General Tunic	68
Army Medical Service Colonel's Jacket	51½
Royal Army Medical Corps Tunic	44
Director-General's Tunic, Army Veterinary Service	93
Colonel's Tunic, Army Veterinary Service	87
Army Veterinary Corps Tunic	76
Army Ordnance Department, Principal Officer	66¾
Army Ordnance Department, Colonel's Tunic	56¾
Army Ordnance Corps Tunic	50¾
Army Pay Department, Colonel's Tunic	56
Army Pay Department Tunic	43½
Flying Corps D.B. Service Jacket	35¾
(If fronts shaped to neck and fixed on shoulders with glove-fasteners, extra	1½
Royal Marine Light Infantry Tunic	54
Royal Marine Artillery Tunic—	
Lieutenant	70½
Captain	81½
Field Officer	98½
Royal Marine Artillery Mess Jacket—	
Lieutenant	45½
Captain	56½
Field Officer	62½
Royal Marine Artillery Mess Vest	22¾
H.A.C. Tunic	91¼
King's Royal Rifles Mess Jacket	73½
Cavalry Frock (old pattern)	108
There are many extras to this.	

Owing to the pressure on our space in consequence of the insertion of so many articles on Military Garments, we are compelled to hold over some of our regular contributions, including those on Clerical Garments, and "Marcus Cicero's" contribution. These will appear next month.

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Active Service Dress for all Officers of the Army.

It is our pleasure to record, at this critical period, that one section at least of the tailoring trade, namely, the military, is extremely busy, and in some instances all night and Sunday work is essential, and even then calls have had to be made upon the cut, make and trim specialists to lighten the burden and help during the rush.

We have been simply inundated with enquiries respecting the details of the garments needed for officers on active service, and in order to help our readers we publish in the present issue diagrams and instructions for making up those garments which are really needed just now; and it behoves every tailor who contemplates orders of this type to exhibit the military plates in a prominent position.

The first figure represents the Officers' Universal Service Dress, and is worn by all ranks, and practically every regiment when in the field.

We append an extract from the Official Regulations, and also show how the C.P.G. System may be adapted to the cutting of the Frock, Shirt and Overcoat:

"Gorget patches will be worn by General Officers and by the Staff Officers mentioned in paragraph 138, Dress Regulations, on the collar. These patches are smaller than those worn at present; samples are attached to sealed pattern garments. The gorget patches now authorised in paragraph 34, Dress Regulations, are cancelled.

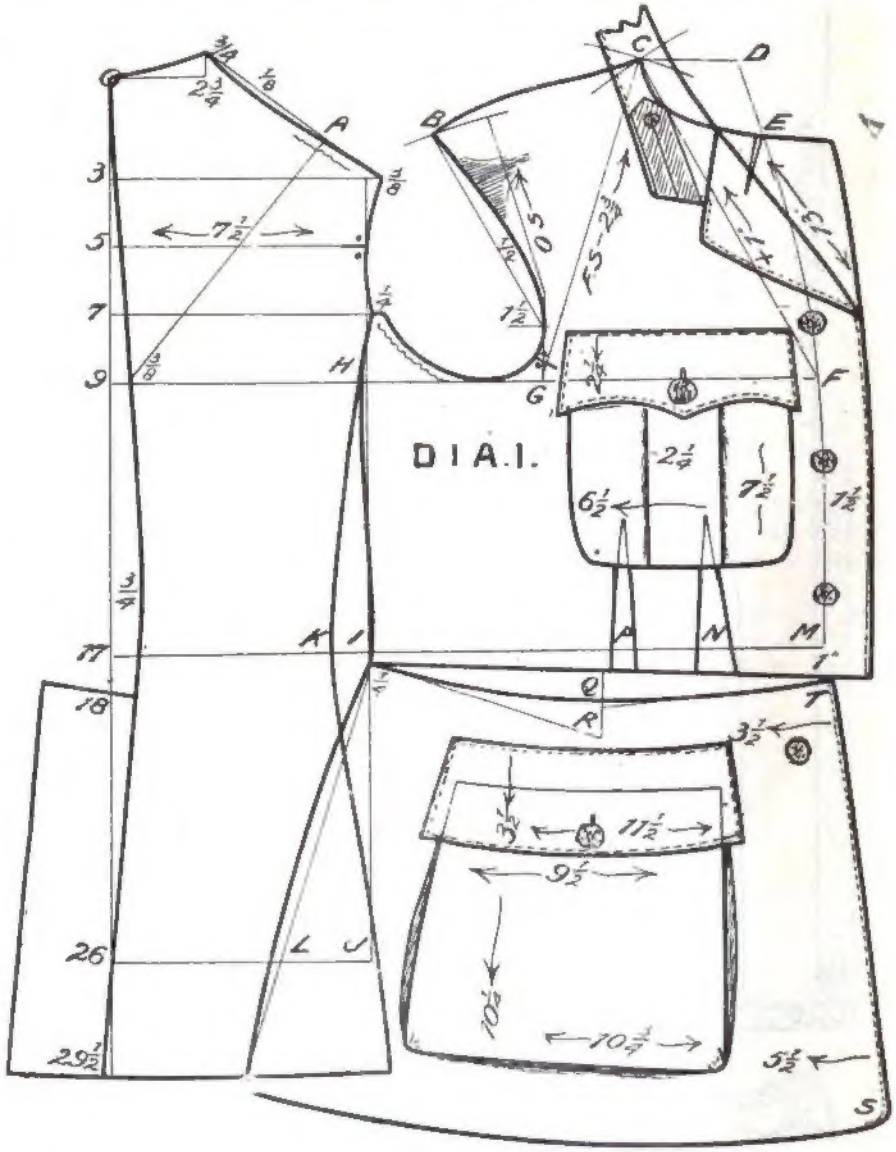
"Collar badges will be worn on the collars of service dress and khaki drill jackets by officers of services for which collar badges are authorised, except in the case of officers holding one of the appointments mentioned in paragraph 138, Dress Regulations, who will wear gorget patches.

Badges of rank will be worn on the shoulder-straps of all three garments by General Officers, and in the case of the blue serge frock and khaki drill jacket by all officers. Badges of rank will be worn on the sleeve of the service dress jacket by all officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, as at present.

"A white collar and black corded silk tie, fastened in a sailor's knot, will be worn with the blue serge frock, and may be worn with the service dress and khaki drill jackets when the latter are not worn on parade. On parade, a drab flannel shirt, drab collar and drab tie will be worn with the service dress and khaki drill jackets.

"Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, and at the Royal Military Academy, will adopt the new pattern service dress jacket, to be worn with a drab collar and drab tie, but without the braid and badges on the cuffs.

"Particular attention is to be given to see that deviations from the sealed patterns are not introduced, especially in regard to the size of the opening at the throat and the length of the skirts."



The following is our description of the sealed pattern, together with diagrams showing how the pattern may be drafted by the C.P.G. System:

S.B. Jacket, made in blue, khaki, or khaki drill, and worn in conjunction with flannel shirt of khaki colour, with Shakespeare collar and ordinary strip tie to match. To button four, and finished with a short turn (13 inches from nape to end of break for 36-inch breast). Four patch pockets, top two with 2¼-inch pleats sewn edge to edge, and made to button, and the bottom ones made in the form of bellows and covered by deep flaps. Edges stitched once by hand.

The half-coat is cut in three parts, consisting of forepart body, skirt and back. Two vees (pleats in drill) are taken out under the breast to confine it to the waist size. The back is cut waisty, and there is ample spring over the hips. The aim should be to provide plenty of width at shoulders and ease throughout scye and breast, bearing in mind that it is more or less a working coat, and must be rendered as smart as possible consistent with ease for free movements.

The shoulder-straps are cut double, as here shown, and seamed along under one edge. The collar must be cut with a long fall edge

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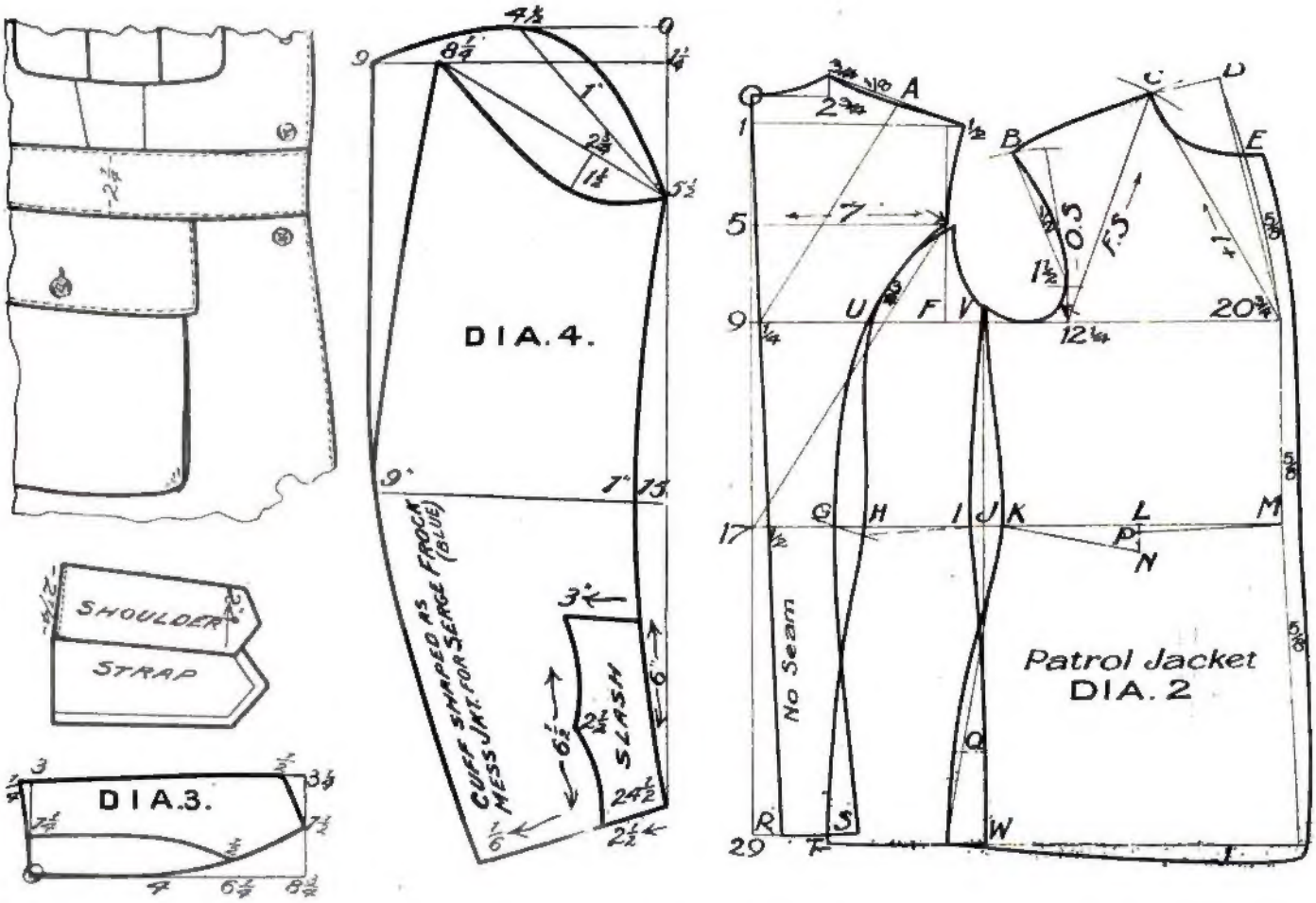

similar to the shape given by the reduced model, Diagram 3.

Rank badges are retained on the sleeve (the Brigade of Guards wear them at present on the shoulder-strap), but the coat has shoulder-straps without badges. Other badges, such as collar badges and gorget patches, will be worn on the lapels of the step-collar.

A belt is sewn on round the waist, and made so that it fits snugly when garment is fastened.

The back has a seam in centre and a slit below waist, having a good underlap left on to prevent gaping.

The shoulder-seam is kept ordinary, and is just covered by the wide shoulder-strap, and the latter, it should be noted, is not sewn in sleevehead but is secured on the sleeve-seam by private stitches. There is a small inside breast pocket with leather tab, and the lining in both the cloth garments is of italian.

The coat is longer than the old pattern, viz., 29 inches back length for 36 breast, 5ft. 8in. figure.

Although not stated, we take it that officers may wear white shirts or fronts with their black corded silk tie, and white collar with their indigo serge frock.

The cuff for the blue frock is similar to that worn on a Mess Jacket.

Taking the following sample suit of measures, we will proceed to show how a pattern suitable for the three jackets may be drafted: Chest 36, waist 32, depth of scye 9, natural waist length 17, full length 29, across back 7, to elbow 20, to cuff 32, across-chest 8, front shoulder 12½, over-shoulder 17, neck 8¼ (½in. more than half linen collar).

THE SYSTEM.

Square O, 2¾, one-third of neck.

O to 3 one-third of depth of scye.

From 3 to 9 divided into three parts.

O to 17 the waist length; and from 17 to 26 the seat point, 9 inches down.

Apply the width across back on line 5, adding ¼in. for two seams.

Go in 1½in. from I and shape the sideseam through J.

From ⅜ to F mark the half-chest plus 2½ inches, and go back to G the across chest plus ¼in.

Sweep C from G by the front shoulder less the back neck, and make from F to C 1 inch longer than from G to C.

Sweep B from G by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from ⅜ to A.

C to B ¼in. less than back shoulder.

C to D one-third of neck.

D to E ¼in. less than that quantity.

Curve D to F, from which point square down, and use this line as the centre when the figure is normal, or where the waist is 3 or 4 inches smaller than the chest.

For large-waisted figure go out from the squared line one-sixth of disproportion at M, whilst in the extra small-waisted figures we reduce the size by enlarging the vees and waist suppression.

Add 1½in. button-stand and lapel, as shown, making the length of turn 13 inches as an average. This quantity denotes the actual length of crease-row from back neck to lapel end.

Take out P and N, reducing waist to within 1 inch of waist measure.

Place Q at half-way between M and I.

Go down 1 inch for front spring at Q and 2 inches for the back at R, making L ¼in., and ¼ R square, and also square lines T S and T Q.

THE SLEEVE.

O to 1¼, 1¼in. always.

O to 5½ as H to G, Diagram 1.

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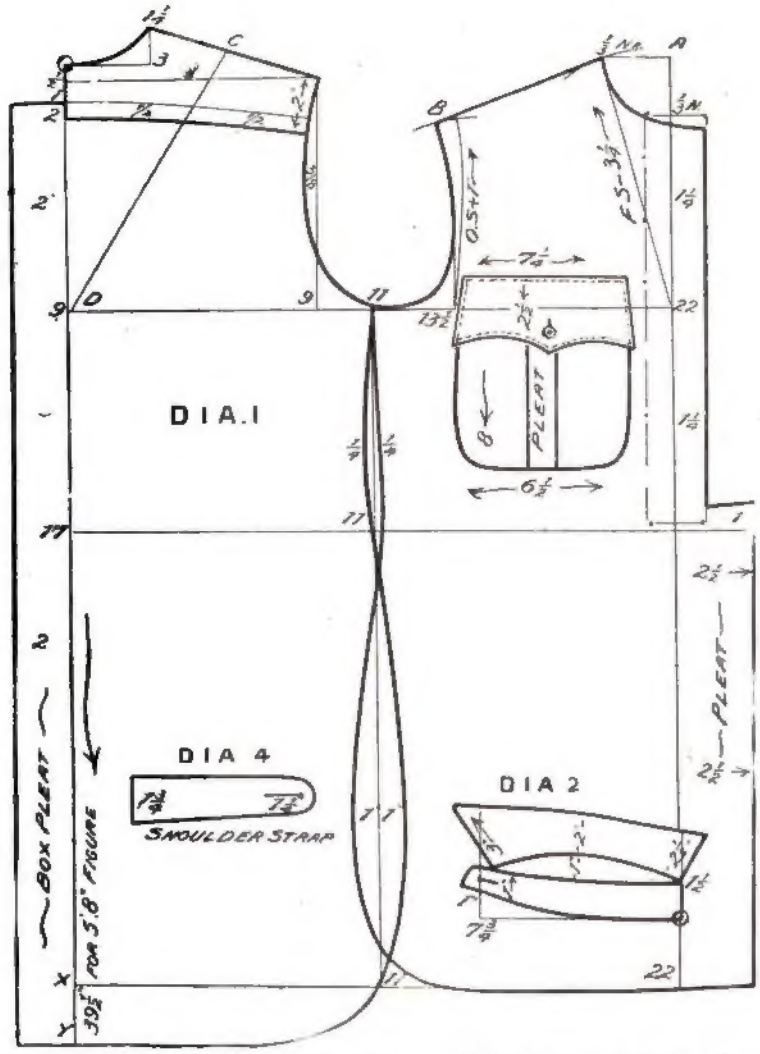

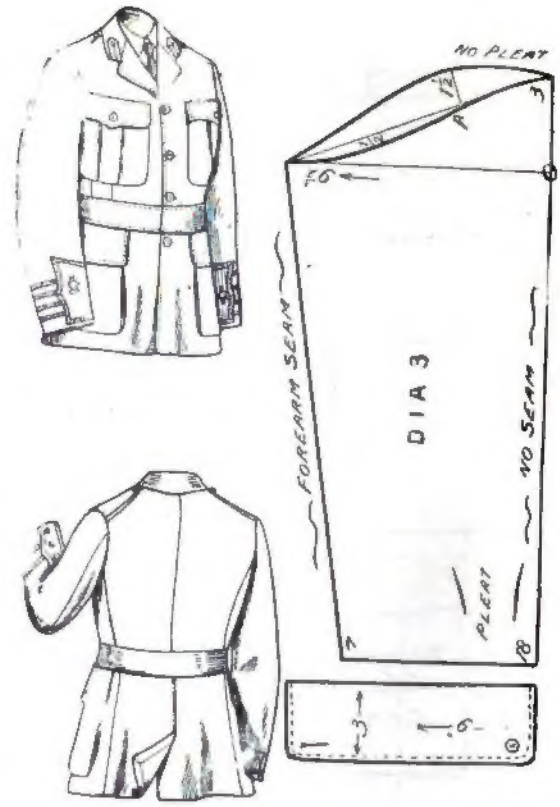

From 1¼ to 9 is made 2 inches more than from B to front pitch, Diagram 1.

O to 4½ half the above distance.

Apply length of sleeve in the usual manner from 9, and make the width at elbow one-fourth of chest from 15, and the cuff one-sixth.

THE SHIRT.

Made in khaki flannel with two flap patch breast pockets, shoulder-straps sewn in with sleeves, and pointed cuff. It has a box-pleat in the centre of back, and one from waist downwards at the front. The holes are worked through a separate pleat, which is sewn down the centre of front.

The buttons are of the substantial bone or horn pattern, and it has a silesia collar-band.

The measures taken are the same as for the jacket, except in the sleeve length, and in these garments we substitute a measure taken from the side of neck over shoulder-bone, and down the centre of topsleeve to the wrist-bone, quoting that length as the measure of sleeve, and then adding a 2½-inch cuff.

If the forearm is taken, that is the same as for coat, make the sleeve 2½ inches longer, or, in other words, add the cuff.

THE SYSTEM.

Neck measure, 7¾ inches (half measurement).

Draw line O 39½, and square off to C one-third of neck plus ¼in.

Raise one-sixth of neck and shape back neck as shown.

O to ½, ¼in. always.

O to 2 the depth of yoke.

O to 9 depth of acye, to 17 the waist, and to 39½ the length, for 5ft. 8in. figure.

From D to 9 one-fourth of chest, and from 9 to 11, 2 inches.

Square down from 11; mark ¼in. hollow; add 1 inch spring and complete the back.

Add 2 inches on the back for the pleat, and arrange ¼in. overlap at yoke-seam.

From D to 22 half chest plus 4 inches. Go back to 13½, the across-chest plus ¼in.

Sweep from 22 by the front shoulder measure less the back neck, and place the neck-point at one-third of neck from A.

Square from A to the point, and go down one-third, shaping gorge as shown.

Sweep B from 13½ by the over-shoulder measure and 1 inch, deducting the distance from D to C.

Add 1¼in. button-stand and 2½ inches for pleat below.

THE COLLAR. DIA. 2.

Draw line O 7¾, half neck, and raise 1 inch at the latter point.

Hollow the fall 1 inch in centre and make the width 2½ inches at the back, 2 inches at side, and 3 inches at the point.

THE SLEEVE. DIA. 3.

Rule line O 18 and go up 3 inches.

Square out to 9½ one-fourth chest plus ¼in.

Rule to 3, and hollow undersleeve ¼in. as shown.

A to 3 one-third of A 9½.

Go up 1½in. for round of top, as shown.

Apply shoulder length on point 3, and register sleeve length at point 18.

Square out 18 to 7, one-sixth plus 1 inch.

For the R.A.M. Corps the red cross is worn on left arm by an armlet, and the badge of serpent and laurel leaves is attached to hat and collar.

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KHAKI SERVICE JACKET

FOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARMY FLYING CORPS

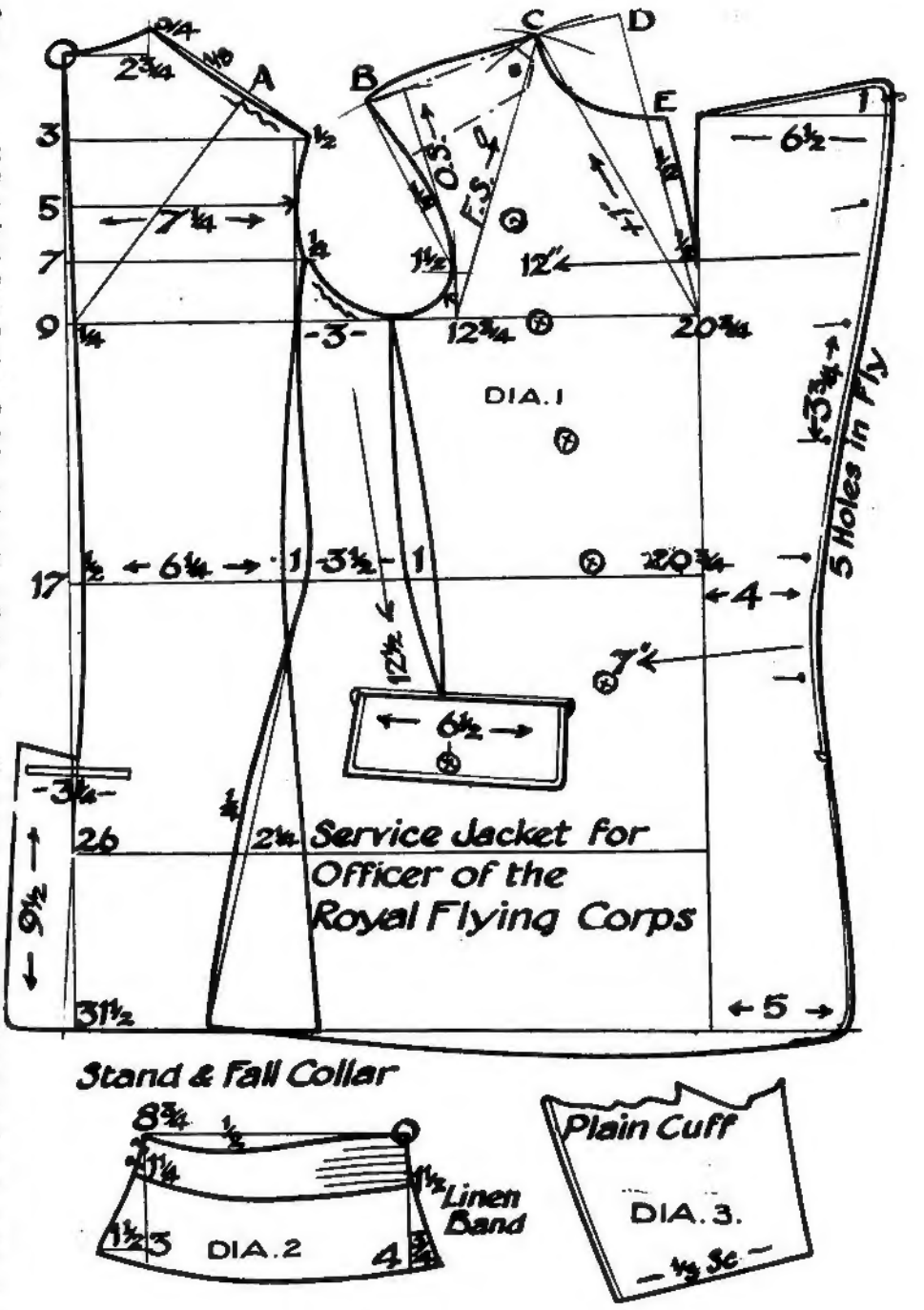
The Service Jacket for officers of the Flying Corps is a new style, and one which, like the "Warmer," is being thrust upon our tradesmen at this critical time. The demand so far is small compared with that for the Universal Service Dress; however, we recognise that the time is ripe for us to make the fullest enquiries, in order to enlighten our readers on the subject, that they may be able to cope with orders of this kind.

So far as we can gather at present this is the only garment specialised in as regards the kit for those of the Flying Corps, apart, of course, from such details as ear-flaps, goggles, gloves, etc. This branch being merely in its infancy, we have no doubt that further consideration will be given to all the details of dress for aerial navigation at a future date; doubtless the Service Dress Frock, breeches and overcoat are so well suited to all needs of the Army that it has not been deemed essential, so far, to alter present dress regulations.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

D.B. plastron-fronted jacket made in khaki serge of a rather refined make, lined drab italian; sleeve linings are also of italian; back cut to fit moderately close, with centre-seam and slit 9½ inches long. There is a bar-tack, 3½ inches long, at top of slit, consequently a good overlap at this part is assured. There is ample skirt room and moderate side suppression. Two cross flaps are placed at hips, made to button. The shoulder-seams are ordinarily placed, so that the seam is about flush with the edge of the shoulder-strap, and the latter is sewn in with sleeve and finished at the end with a blunted sprat's head, fastening by push-fastener. The neck is cut strictly to size, although there is in reality no linen collar worn, merely a detachable strip worked with five holes to fit on studs, and adjusted so as to show ¼in. above the crease of coat collar. The shape of this is of the whole cut stand-and-fall type, with two hooks and eyes at the throat. Vees are taken out of the base of neck in consequence of the wide overlap at the breast. The front overlap is an important feature.

In the sealed pattern (medium size) the buttons were placed 12 inches from the edge at top and 7 inches at the waist. There are five buttons a side, and the left or overlapping edge is finished by a fly. Fly-stitching does not show through, and there is an average of 3½-inch spacing between holes and buttons. To attain this end, cut 6½ inches of peak on at top front, 4 inches at waist, increasing it to 5 inches at the bottom. Edges and seams are swelled ¼in. wide, and the cuff is quite plain, and devoid of stitching. It will be necessary to cut the collars on the bias, and to well draw the crease. The inner stand is stitched with five rows of machine stitching. The right front edge of coat is devoid of hooks, jigger button or holes. It should be noted that the top button is 3½ inches down, and that the peak is held securely by a substantial hook. Buttons are ring-edge ivory four holes to match. There is an inside left breast pocket.



THE SYSTEM.

Rule line O 31½, the average length for a 5ft. 8in. figure.

O to 3 one-third of scye depth, to 9 the scye depth, to waist 17 inches, to 26 9 inches lower for seat prominence.

Square out from each point.

Divide 3 to 9 into three parts.

Go in ¼in. at waist and draw back-seam, and add the slit 2 inches wide, as shown.

O to 2⅞ one-third of neck. (The circumfer-

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ence of neck is made 1 inch more than the size of linen collar usually worn, thus for a 36-inch chest man wearing a 15½ collar, the neck size is 16½, half of which is used for working the system, and hereafter termed the neck, 8¼ inches.)

Apply the back width, plus two seams, on line 5, and square line up from breast line to meet this measure.

Add ¼in. on line 7 and ½in. on line 3 for back shape.

From ¼ to 20¾ measure the half chest plus 2½ inches.

Go back 8 inches, the across chest, and raise 1½in. as shown.

Sweep C from 12¾ by the front shoulder less the back neck.

Add 1 inch to this measure and sweep again from 20¾, and so find the neckpoint.

Sweep B from 12¾ by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from A to ¼.

Make C to B ¼in. less than the length of back shoulder.

Shape the scye.

C to D one-third of neck, 2¾ inches.

Square C D by 20¾, and go down from D to E one-third of neck plus ½in.

Place the vee, E, ½in. outside the centre line.

Square down from 20¾.

Continue this line up outside E, and take out a ¾in. vee.

Square out 6½ inches, and draw the front edge exactly as shown; also mark the holes and buttons.

Make the width of back at waist one-sixth of breast plus ½in., or 1 inch less than the distance from back-seam to scye on line 5, and from 26 let the width be increased 1 inch, or 7¼ inches. Finish back.

Take out 1 inch at waist and overlap the front 2 inches on seat line.

Add ¼in. of round.

Mark the fish one-sixth of scale, and one-sixth plus ½in. at waist, taking out 1 inch or so, according to the size of waist.

In large-waisted figures 20¾ will be advanced one-sixth of disproportion before measuring up the waist.

The pockets are placed 1½in. back from the line of buttons, and made 6½ to 7 inches long and 2½ inches deep.

Diagram 2 shows the cutting of the collar.

O, 8¾, the neck, plus ½in.

Hollow sewing edge ½in., as shown.

Square to 4, which quantity includes 1½in. for stand and 2½ inches for fall.

Add ¾in. of spring to the back-seam.

Square down at 8¾ inches ½in. less than back depth, and go out 1½in. for point as shown.

The stand is cut 1½in. high at the front.

As will be seen, this collar is practically straight and needs ample manipulation and pressing to ensure a snug fit.

Contractors who find it difficult to attend at the War Office for information upon military garments may rely on us doing our best to supply them with such. We are in close touch with the War Office, and can despatch our military representative at the shortest notice, so that patterns and information can generally be sent per return of post.

"BRITISH WARMERS."

The Pea Jacket, blue and khaki, are commonly termed "British Warmers" by soldiers. These garments, although recognized units of the officer's kit, are not nearly so extensively used at home as they are abroad.

We have had many enquiries of late respecting these garments, and, therefore, sent our representative to headquarters, and as a result we are able to publish details of make and finish, also a diagram showing how to cut these coats, which are bound to prove useful to tailors who cater for officers of the British Army.

The pattern garments date from 1908, and are still in vogue.

Official instructions are given on the sealed tickets attached as follows:

Pea Jacket.—May be worn by general and staff officers at home, who wear the blue service dress in bivouacs, on night work generally, and at other times when a warm coat is required, and the wearing of the regular greatcoat is not desirable.

Khaki.—May be worn by general and staff officers abroad, and by all other officers at home and abroad, and in similar conditions to the Pea Jacket, blue, when the drab service dress is worn by general and staff officers, under provision of the "Note" on page 49 of the dress regulations. The Khaki Pea Jacket may also be worn.

From the above it will be seen that these are overgarments, and must, therefore, be cut as such, regarding ease for fitting comfortably over the service dress, and as the fittings of the latter vary somewhat, such as the number of pockets, pleats, etc., it is well to consider this when taking orders for these coats.

The blue cloth is of a heavy soft finish, which should not prove difficult to match, but we were informed that such was not the case with the Khaki, as it is much lighter in shade than that usually met with. Strictly speaking it is not khaki, but more of a light silver-sand shade; however, Messrsr. Wain, Sheill and Co., of Warwick-street, W., are the makers, and, therefore, can supply lengths to order.

In shape they resemble the Naval Reefer, buttoning high, with three buttons, and having a good overlap. One button is also put under lapel for closing the collar, and a tab is also included.

There is a seam down the back with a 10-inch slit, made up on the orthodox plan.

Pockets: Out breast with welt and cross flaps; in breast, right, usual size; in breast, left, small, with pointed flap made in italian, to button.

Lined italian to match colour of cloth. Sleeves also lined italian. The edges were stitched quite on the extreme, with a single row of hand-stitching. The cuff is made to button two.

Buttons: Brass, with crest, on the blue, and large leather or composition buttons with metal backs and shanks in the case of the khaki.

Rank distinction marks are placed on the shoulder-straps.

In conversation with several master tailors in the Army we found that some of these coats are made longer, to reach the knees, and in many cases they are lined fleece; but whether it is safe to make this departure from the official regulations we are not in a position to say. In our enquiries at the War Office respecting same, we were assured that they could sanction no departure from the sealed shapes; but if the garment was produced faithfully to the officer's instructions they did not see how the tradesman could be responsible for any deviation from the official regulations.

There is no doubt that the best guide is an old coat of the same type; possibly there is a little latitude allowed in this instance; still, we warn our readers on the point.

Having taken the usual measures, we pro ceed to draft.

The measures are as follows: 36 chest, 32 waist, 9 depth of scye, 17 natural waist, 32 length, 7 across back, 20 to elbow, 32 sleeve, 8 across chest, 12½ front shoulder, 17 over-shoulder.

The chest and waist must be taken over the vest. Before drafting, add ¾in. to each of the following: Across chest, front shoulder and over-shoulder.

THE SYSTEM.

Square lines O 32½ by O 3.

O down to 3 one-third depth of scye.

3 to 5 2 inches always.

O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17½ length of waist plus ½in.

O to 32½ the full length and ½in.

Provision for a 10-inch slit should be marked at the bottom of back-seam, and the suppression at the waist marked ¼in., as shown.

O to 3 one-twelfth of chest.

Raise ¾in. above 3, and shape the back neck.

Apply the width across back on line 5, adding ⅞in. to the half measure. This quantity is such that provides for the two seams and extra width (⅜in.) for covering the tunic

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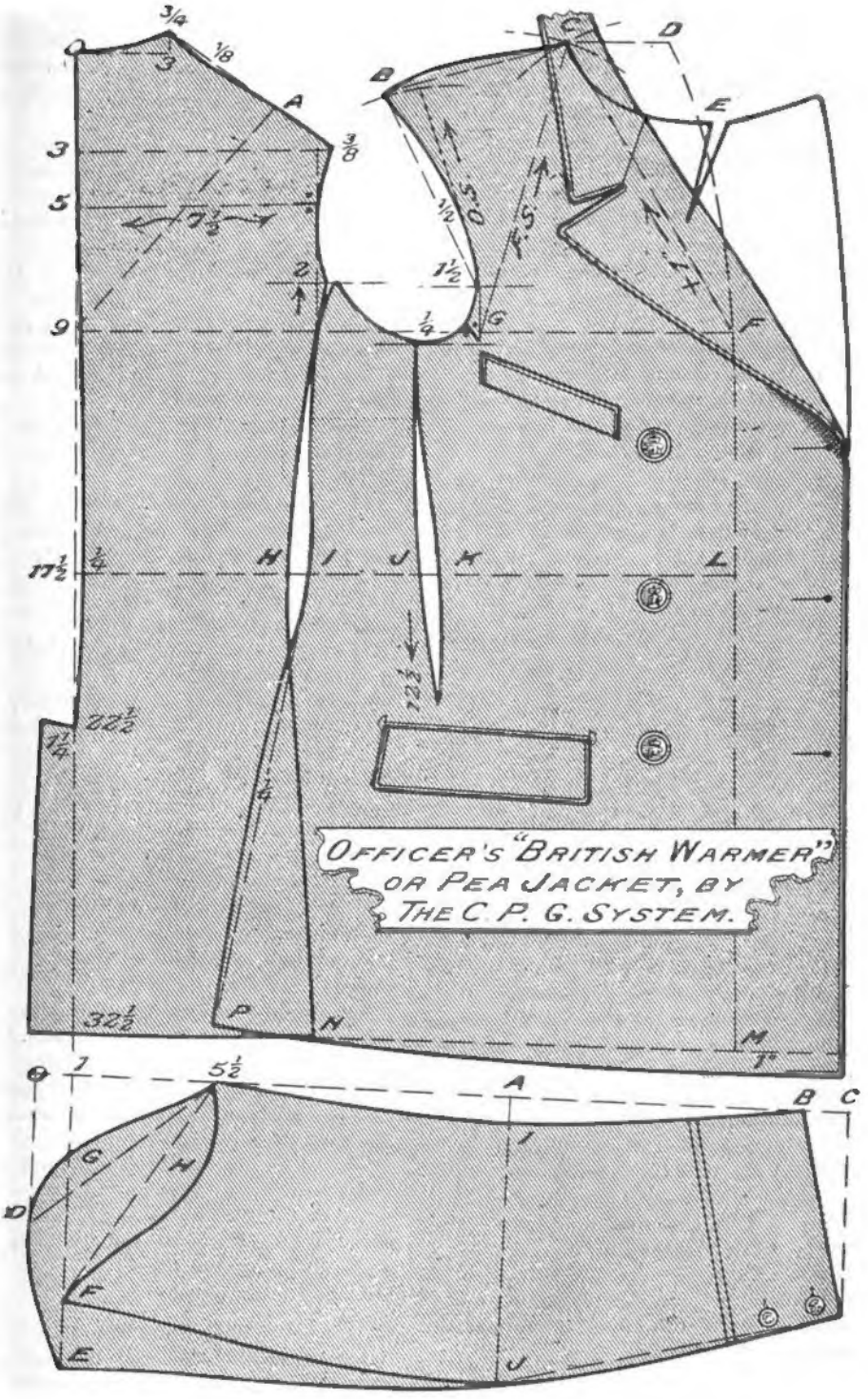

or patrol jacket, but in any case cleanness should not be the only ideal, for it has to meet the requirements of varying circumstances, and must at all times be free and easy.

Square the line at the back scye and spring out ⅛in. on the shoulder end.

From 9 measure across to F half chest plus 3½ inches.

Go back to G the across chest, and raise 1½in. as shown.

Sweep C from G by the front-shoulder measure less the back neck.

Make F to C 1 inch longer than G to C, and where the segments intersect each other locate the neckpoint, C.

Sweep B from G by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from A to 9.

C to B ¼in. less than line A of the back.

Rule from B to the 1½in. point, and shape the scye, hollowing ½in. beyond line and sinking the depth ¼in. to ½in., so as to give ease in the armhole.

From ¼ to H mark one-sixth of chest plus ½in., and make 32½ to N 1 inch more than the above quantity.

Run the sideseam into the scye at 2 inches up from the breast line, and add ½in. of width beyond the perpendicular line.

Keep the top of sideseam straight as shown.

H to I ⅜in.

Go back 6 inches from I beyond K, and drop the arm of square 1½in., to get the spring at P. Add ¼in. of round, as shown.

Complete the sideseam as the diagram.

The fish is put in at 2 inches back from front of scye, and sloped slightly forward, ¼in. being taken out at J K.

C to D, also D to E, same as back mark.

Curve over from D to F, and square down to L and M.

Add 3½-inch button-stand, and shape the lapel as shown, taking out ¼in. vee at E.

Drop the fronts 1 inch below M.

The cross-flap is placed at 12½ inches down from the scye, and arranged ½in. back from the centre of forepart.

Place the hindarm pitch at 2 inches down from the shoulder-end, and the forearm pitch at ⅜in. up from the level of the bottom of the scye.

THE SLEEVE.

Square lines O D and O C.

O to 5½ equal to the distance from the back scye-point to front of scye, or from point 2 to 1½, taken parallel to the breast line (Dia. 1).

O to 1 1 inch.

From 1 to E 2 inches more than from B to front pitch (Dia. 1).

O to D half the distance from 1 to E.

Rule from 5½ to D and shape the topsleeve as shown, adding 1 inch of round at G.

Mark off the length of sleeve, deducting the width across back at E, and registering J and K to measure.

Sweep from K to B by E.

Place A at midway between 5½ and B, and suppress the forearm 1 inch, as shown.

A to J one-fourth of chest plus ⅜in.

B to K one-sixth of chest plus ½in.

The sweep from K to B may be substituted by marking up 1½in. from the squared line, C K.

Measure round under the scye from pitch to pitch, and apply such measure from 5½ to line 1 E.

Rule straight line and hollow undersleeve 1½in. at H.

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BEDFORD CORD BREECHES AND KHAKI KNICKERBOCKERS.

In Paragraph 18 of the Dress Regulations the following appears in reference to the Breeches:

Staff officers, officers of mounted units, and mounted officers of dismounted units, colour as for rank-and-file, laced at knee.

We herewith supplement these brief instructions by a full description of the sealed pattern at the War Office:

Similar shape to gentlemen's riding breeches with moderately full cut thighs; cross pockets put in by bearer, and having facing stitched in pointed design. Thin lap-seam at side, and the laced knee-seams are placed well forward. Seven lace holes at ⅞in. apart. The inside legs are strapped with buckskin, starting at 10 inches from fork and continued to bottom. These are put on exactly as for mufti, that is, fastened down leg and edges double stitched. There are no cross or padding stitches. Strap and buckle at waist; tops bound, and waist linings of brown silesia. The fly-catch was cut from the bias, and the fly was made by silesia and linen—a good point in thinness. The specimen is very well made and finished. Makers, Canter and Co., of Pall Mall.

HOW TO DRAFT.

The measures: Waist 31, seat 37, fork to knee 14, to small 16½, to calf 19½, length 21 (adjusted for the seven lace holes, the important point being to obtain the length to knee correctly, beyond which 7 inches is a good average length).

Sideseam to knee level 26½.

Knee over pants or bare leg 14, small 12½, calf 13½, 2 inches lower 12¾ (see Diagram 3).

THE SYSTEM.

Rule side construction line, O O, and place A.

Square out from A to B, one-third of seat scale.

B to C one-sixth.

C to F one-sixth plus 1 inch.

Square down B to H, always 9 inches, and up B G, always 3 inches.

Open legs 1 inch from H to I, and rule through I from G.

Place * at 1½in. down from B, which quantity is added for surplus leg length and fulness over the knee.

Now measure from * to J 14 inches, or the leg to knee, from which point draw centre line parallel to the side line.

From * to K the length to small, to L the length to calf, and to M the full length.

J to S 1½in.

M to V 1 inch.

J to N one-fourth knee plus seam.

K P one-fourth small plus seam.

L to Q and M to R are also similarly marked.

Keep lap-seam, E to N, quite straight, and check leg, E to N, half full leg if that measure is taken.

Let the hollow from C measure half fork plus ¼in., or 2¼ inches for this size, and join to W at one-third seat plus 1 inch up.

Check side length, S to Z, plus surplus length, 1½in., and mark the waist-line at 2 inches down.

Lower fronts ½in., and make X Y half waist plus ½in.

From A mark down 6 inches and go out 1½in. for the guide for sideseam curve.

Mark the tack at 1 inch below S, and finish front as shown.

THE BACK PARTS.

Mark out in straight line from E to F, ⅜in. for fork, and run in above N.

E back to D the undress side, 1 inch.

Draw through W at one-third seat plus 1 inch up, and draw to the top from D.

At the 6-inch point below A go out another 1½in. for underside. See dot in centre, from which station sweep Z and Y, both 1 inch up, to find length of sideseam.

Measure up the waist and allow 2 inches for six seams and ½in. fish.

Square the top and finish as shown.

The fish is 6½ inches long.

Place thigh balance mark opposite A on both front and back, the top one on front at the pocket tack at 3 inches down from Y, then make underside spacing 1 inch greater (see wavy line).

Place knee marks on fronts at the tack and opposite tack, then others at 6 inches up.

Now measure up the knee, small, calf and bottom, adding 1 inch to each for four seams.

Sweep by the dot at thigh for corresponding balance notches, and arrange from 1 to 1½in. of overlap, as shaded.

The distance from V up to tack must be repeated at side of back part.

Put cut in as shown, taking out 2 inches at widest part, and open the inside ½in. so that the underside length will be shortened 1 inch when seamed up.

Shape the sideseam with but slight round, and add 1½in. to turn in to face the holes on both top and underside edges.

The inside work must be clean, smooth and strong. All inturns are felled, and the knee regions kept thin.

OFFICERS' KNICKERBOCKERS.

In reference to these, Paragraph 19 reads:

Officers of dismounted services, except those of Highland Regiments who wear the kilt covered by khaki apron, drab mixture serge similar to the trousers of non-commissioned officers and men. Band of same material.

These are cut rather fuller than trousers at the knees and thighs, and the thinly lapped sideseam is carried well forward for the buttons to come in line to the front or just off shin-bone.

The bottoms are eased into bands, consequently the fulness must be estimated and not left optional, as it may be more or less when vees are cut out. There must be ample length from fork to knee. Side pockets. Fly-front, waist lining and curtains of Jaeger wool. The band is made on ordinary lines, but has two buttons only, there being no buttons on lower part, on account of the puttee tapes being fastened at this part. A vee is taken out over the calf.

This specimen is also very well cut and sewn, and was made by Burberrys, of Haymarket.

The measures: Waist 31, seat 37, side as for trousers 45, leg as for trousers 32, knee easy, 19; small tightly, 12½; calf 13½.

THE SYSTEM.

Rule line O O, and place A.

From A to B one-third, to C one-half, and from C to E one-sixth plus 1 inch.

Square B to G half leg less 2 inches, and extend G to H 6 inches; thus it will be seen that the surplus length over the leg from fork to small is about 3 inches.

Square G to I one-fourth knee plus ½in.

H to J one-fourth knee less ⅜in.

G to K one-fourth of knee plus ¼in.

H to L one-fourth less ⅜in.

K and L shows the position of the seam when at the side, but to meet the need of this style we take off 1 inch at K and 2 inches at L.

Add ½in. of round at A and make up the side; finish the fronts as before explained.

C to M one-third of seat plus 2 inches.

Rule through from D at 1 inch back from E.

Sweep out from P by K, and measure up the waist and allow 2 inches over.

Measure up the seat and add from 3 to 5 inches for ease and bagginess.

Add on the outside of K and L the quantities taken from the inside, and also mark the length ½in. below the line.

Hollow bottom of underside ½in.

THE BANDS.

Rule top line ½in. more than the small.

Square down at hole edge 4 inches, the length.

Mark holes and add ½in. on the end.

Raise ½in., or half difference between small and calf at top line, and draw the edge hollow as shown.

Mark the calf measure 13½ to button line, and beyond this add 1 inch for button-stand.

Cut the band out and fold it as when sewn, and then the ½in. vee can be cut out in the centre of back.

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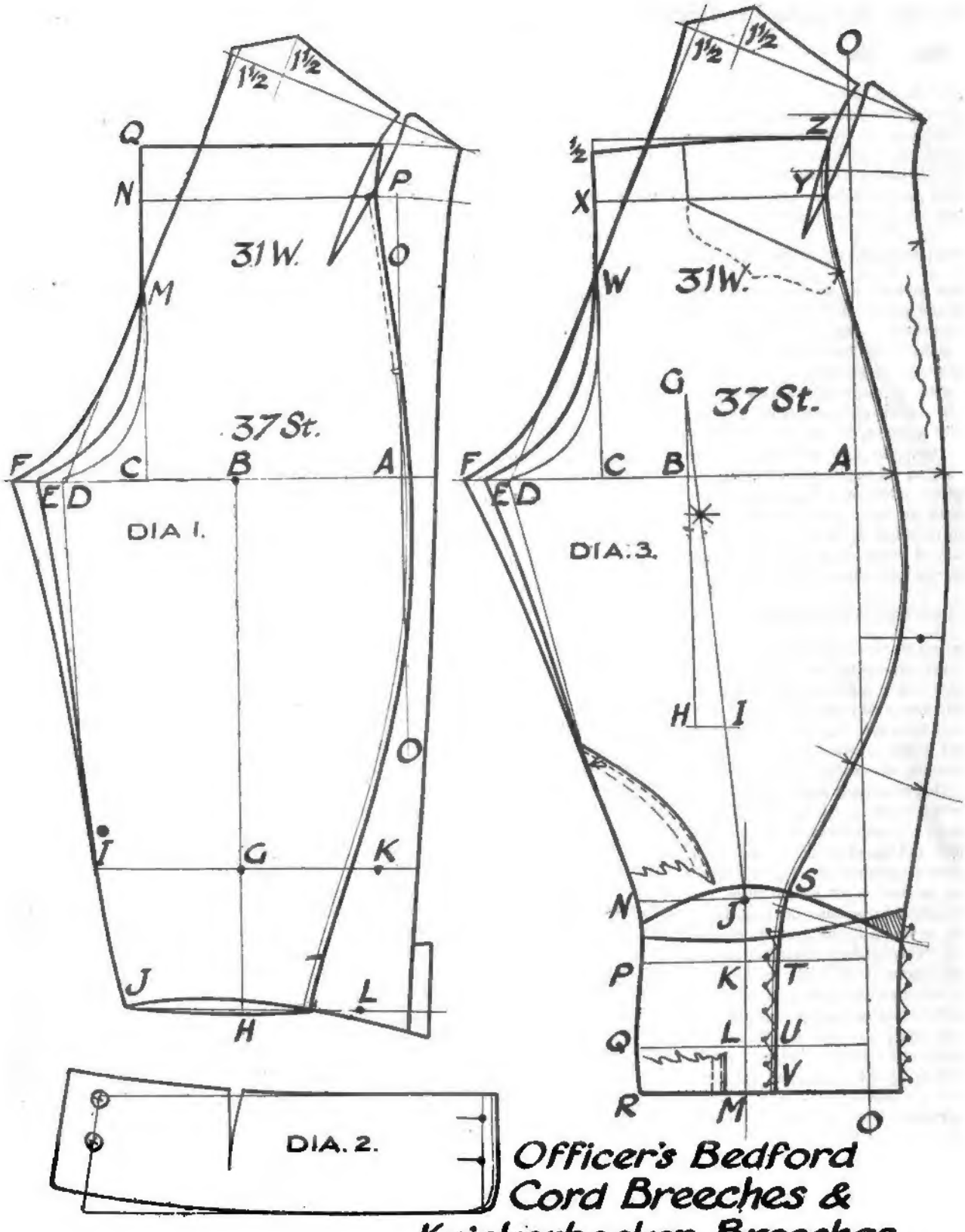

Officer's Bedford Cord Breeches & Knickerbocker Breeches.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAMS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

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Hints on Making Officers' Service Frock.

In view of the fact that many firms throughout the country which have hitherto not done much in the way of military tailoring, are now being drawn into it on account of the war, a few words on the matter of making up the most popular military garment of the moment will not be out of place.

THE UNIVERSAL SERVICE FROCK

Pretty well pronounces the last word upon simplicity and adaptability in the matter of military uniforms, so that the ordinary well-informed mufti tailor finds little difficulty in making this class of garment.

In the plate of diagrams we have set out in order to explain the more prominent features of this garment, we have sought merely to convey the idea that ordinary tailoring methods are to be employed in putting the parts together. This may involve hand-sewing in all parts, or only here and there, the rest being executed by the machine. These details will, of course, depend upon the class of customer for whom the garment is made.

PATCHES AND FLAPS.

As a matter of regulation, these are of importance, and have to be made up on a given plan; this we have endeavoured to illustrate in the diagrams mentioned above. At Diagrams 2 and 3 we show the pieces of cloth for breast and skirt patches, with the mark-threads defining the outlines of the finished patches. That illustrated at Diagram 2 is the outside breast patch, which has a 2¼in. box-pleat through its centre; thus, before we make up the edges and top of patch we shall bring the two lines of mark-stitches together either by basting or sewing just behind them, and so form the pleat by pressing the material on either side, as shown in the finished example, Diagram 5. This patch is covered at the top with a three-pointed flap, the centre point coming in the centre of the box-pleat. The patch is stitched on to the forepart either by hand or machine, and the flap is stitched across the top and around the edge to match. This pocket is 6½ inches broad and 7½ inches in depth when finished.

The skirt patch is somewhat more difficult to make up, as it has to be made on the bellows principle. At

DIAGRAM 3

We show the piece ready to be made up, the mark-stitches down the sides and across the bottom being the outer edge of finished patch.

Reference to Diagram 3 will show one corner with a vee taken out. The material there, by reason of the double fold, may become rather lumpy; if that be so, you may take out a vee, and afterwards stote the two edges together in order to reduce the substance under the corner of the patch. The outer edge will be made up in the usual manner, and the portion which is to form the bellows pressed back on the inside. When this is done, and the top of patch made up as shown on Diagram 5, the outer edges of the portion pressed back will be stitched on to the skirt, and the fold will overlap to the edge of patch. It will be necessary to allow about 2½ inches for this purpose between the mark-stitches on Diagram 3 and the outer edge of patch.

The flap which goes over the top of patch is bold, and made up in the usual way. We see it at diagram turned up in order to show the patch fully. When turned down in its proper position it is buttoned on to the patch. This pocket is about 9½ inches wide at top, 1¼in. wider at bottom, and about 10¼ inches deep. These measurements are to be taken to the folded edge of patch, so that when extended the pocket is much deeper and broader.

THE EDGES AND INSIDE.

At Diagram 1 we show the forepart with two waist cuts (A) sewn up; the waist-seam of skirt is cut hollow, and this gives considerable spring to skirt at side and bottom. The cuts being taken out gives breast room under the top patches, and rounds the edge somewhat. This round must be steadied in, and the surplus material pressed back before the edge is made up.

The fronts have a turned back lapel, which must be steadied in along the crease or break line by means of a bridle, so as to keep the fronts closely fitting when the garment is on. The lapels will be padded as in ordinary garments, with similar turned-back lapels, and in making up the edge and lapel the arrangements as to properly fitting the facings must be borne in mind.

Diagram 6 gives us an inside view of the garment, with linings fitted and ready for felling.

As the outside waist is cut hollow it will be wise to cut the skirt lining in conformity with it, and seam the body and skirt as shown here. So far as the front of facing and sideseam are concerned, you may, if you like, seam the linings instead of felling them, as here illustrated.

Before the waist is sewn across you will be well advised to put a couple of pleats in the linings, as shown at 6; at any rate, you should put a pleat in the skirt lining, whether or not you put one in the body part.

The back, shown at Diagram 7, is just an ordinary Lounge back, only there is a considerable width of back under the opening, so as to prevent gaping. You may even spring out the left back somewhat beyond the normal run, as we illustrate here.

SLEEVES, SHOULDER AND COLLAR.

The sleeve in process of make up is shown at Diagram 8; it is provided with a slash about 6½ inches in length, and about 2½ inches at bottom by 3 inches at top. This is sewn in with the forearm-seam and trimmed along its edge with braid, similar to that which goes round the sleeve to denote the rank of the officer.

Buttons are plugged through the slash and sleeve. The shoulders are provided with made-up shoulder-straps, a detail which is shown at Diagram 9 in process of make-up. There we have a linen interlining, and the edge of strap turned in ready for the lining to be folded over one edge and felled around the other side and ends; these straps are not sewn in with the sleeve, they are to be fully made up and fastened on the shoulder-points by means of a prick-stitch or under-felling stitch. At the pointed end at fall of collar they are held with a button.

We have not thought it necessary to set out the various details of collar-making, as these follow the usual lines of all gents' body coats; all we need say is that plenty of length of fall should be given, as the coats are rather high buttoning.

Along the fall of collar at the front ends badges of rank will be sewn on, as will also be the case on the shoulder-straps in certain cases.

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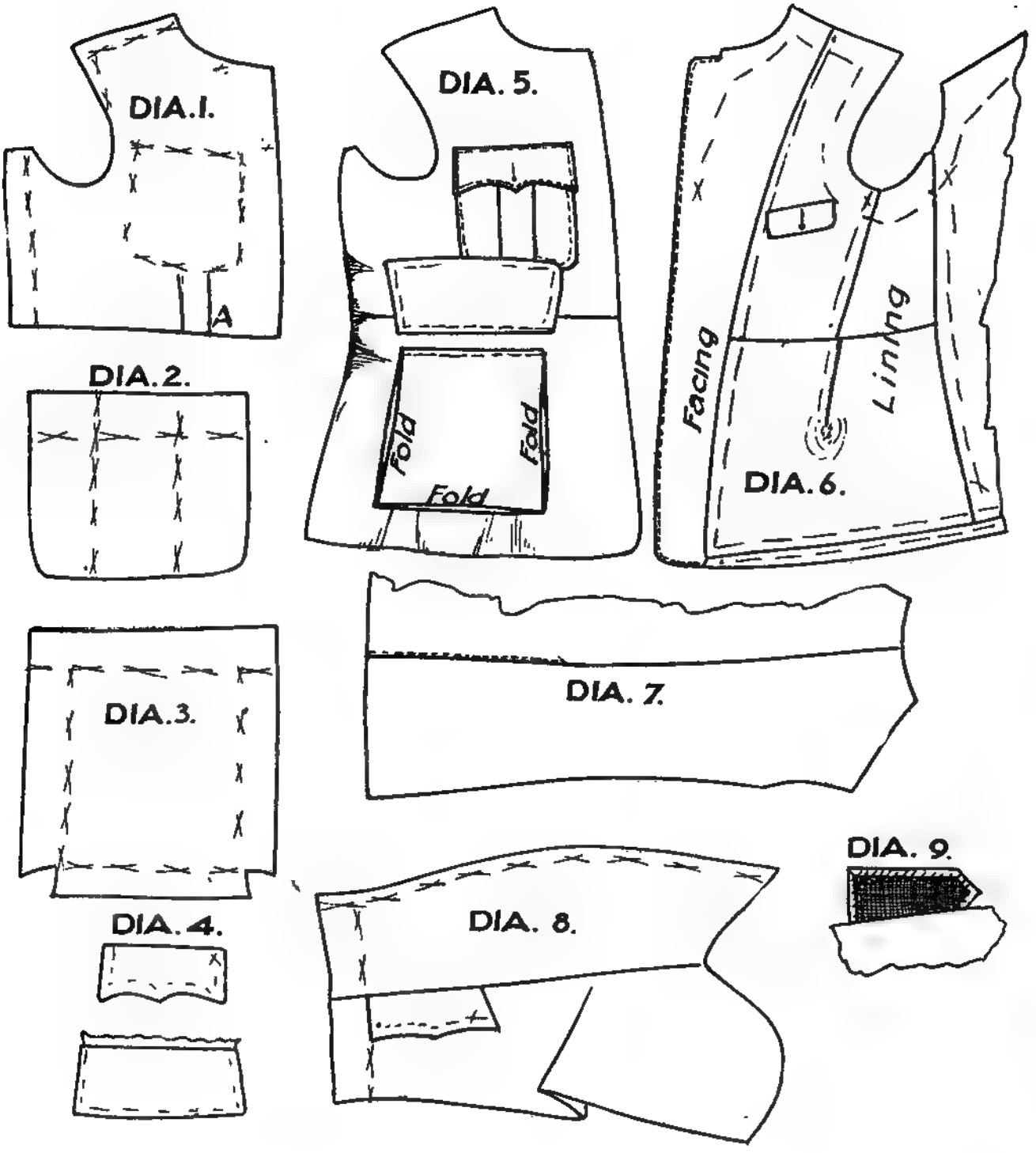

HINTS ON MAKING OFFICERS' SERVICE FROCK

LIEUTENANT ROYAL ARMY FLYING CORPS.

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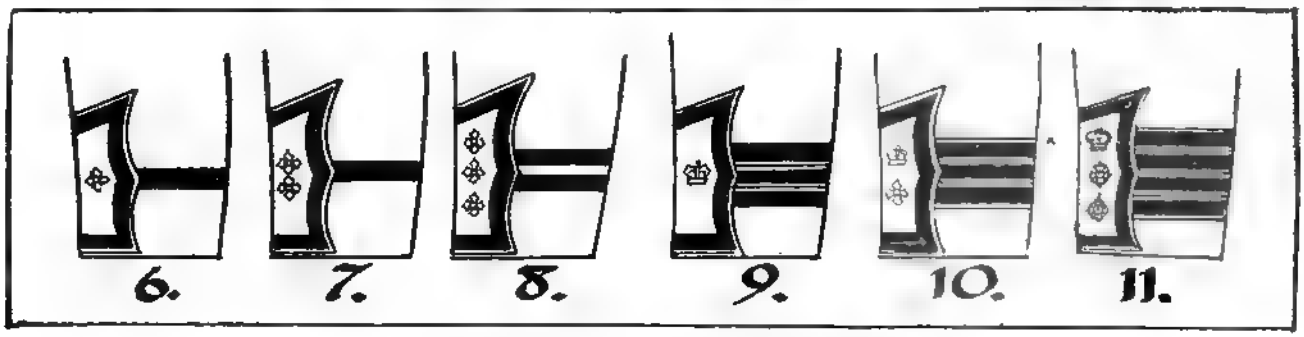

Territorial Officers' Dress.

1.—Officer in Service Dress, (Lieutenant.) 2.—Officer, in Review Order. 3.—Officer in Service Overcoat. 4.—Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, in Walking Out Dress. 5.—Officer in Imperial Yeomanry in old style Service Dress 6.—Service Jacket Cuff, 2nd Lieutenant. 7.—Lieutenant, 8.—Captain 9.—Major. 10.—Lieutenant-Colonel. 11.—Colonel.

Territorial Non-Commissioned Officers' and Privates' Dress.

12.—Sergeant, Queen's Own West Surrey Regiment, in Walking Out Dress. 13.—Sapper, Royal Engineers, in Review Dress. 14.—Private, Manchester Regiment, in Service Dress. 15.—Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps, in Review Dress. 16.—Private, Hon. Artillery Company, Infantry, in Review Dress. 17.—Trooper East Kent Imperial Yeomanry, in Review Dress.

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Territorial Non-Commissioned Officers' and Privates' Dress.

18.—Private, Royal Fusiliers, in Review Dress. 19.—Driver, Army Service Corps, in Walking Out Dress.
20.—Private, London Scottish, in Review Dress. 21.—Private, Highland Light Infantry, in Review Dress.
22.—Corporal, Royal Field Artillery, Walking Out Dress 23.—Gunner, Horse Artillery, Hon. Artillery Company, in Review Dress.

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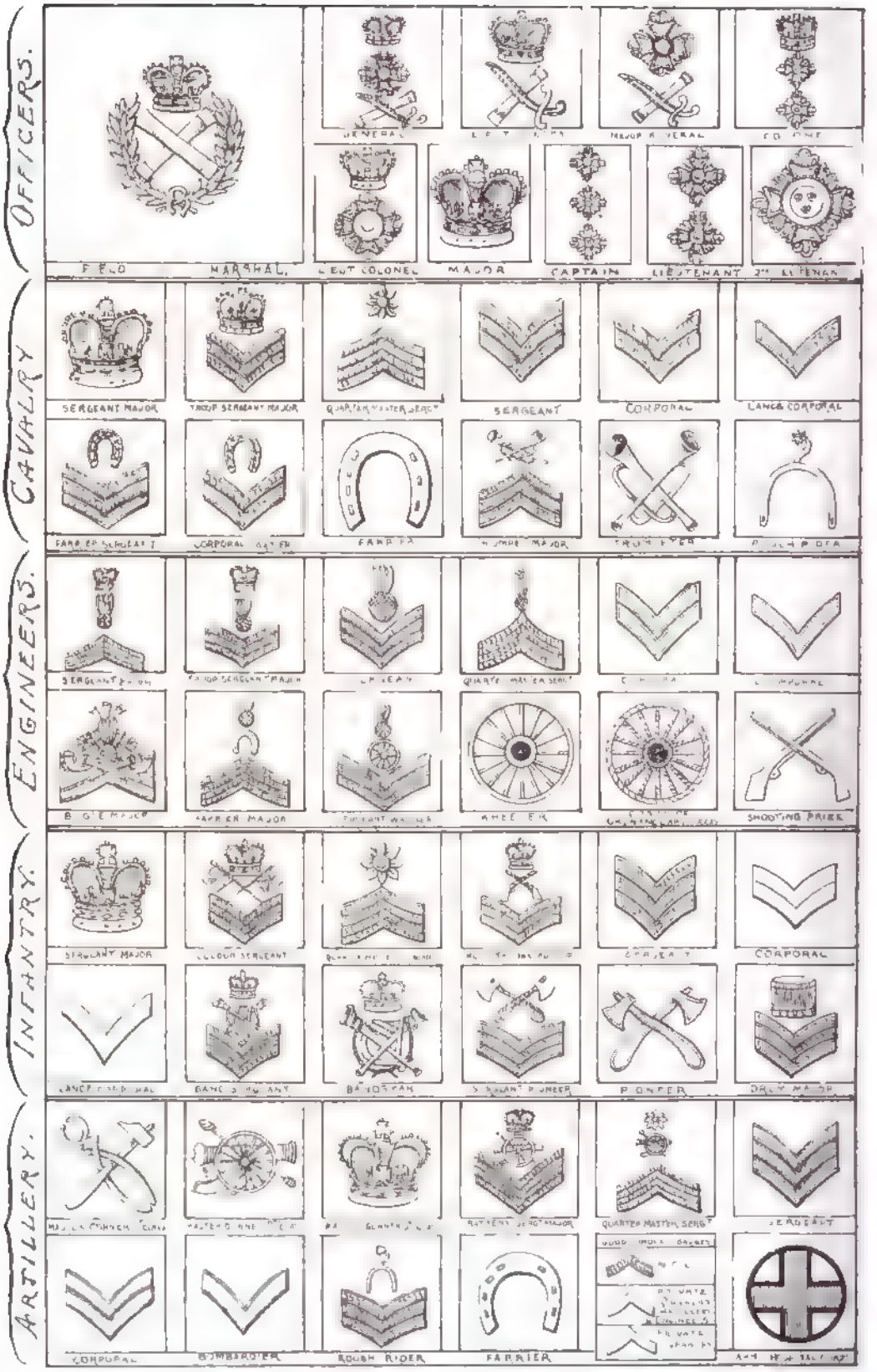

Distinction Badges for Officers and Men.

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The Gentleman's Tailor.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "MONTHLY"
Tailor & Cutter.

Vol. XLIX. No. 12. DECEMBER, 1914. Price 1s. 0d.

FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

Our presentation plates with this issue partake largely of a military character, which is sure to be useful at the present time, when many tailors are engaged in attending to the wants of our Army.

These three plates give a lot of information of detail that is invaluable.

Taking the plates separately for brief description, the first one shows a military doctor's service outfit. The jacket is the officer's service style with patch pockets on breast, belt and expanding pockets on skirts. It has shoulder-straps, and a slash on cuffs, as is clearly shown.

The breeches are made to lace on front, and have strappings to take the wear of saddle. Blocked leather leggings complete the outfit.

The overcoat is the universal service pattern for officers. It is D.B., with plenty of spring in skirts. Deep cuffs are put on the sleeves, and the pockets are finished with flaps, and a sword pocket is placed above pocket, as clearly shown on the illustration.

The second plate shows a series of illustrations of Universal Service Greatcoats, Waterproofs, and British Warmers, taken from the "Dress Regulations of the Army."

From these illustrations it is possible to get an accurate idea of the finish of these garments. There are officers' over-garments, which are in great demand for the winter campaign.

The British Warm, or Pea Jacket is made to wear over another coat.

The third plate imparts a lot of valuable information respecting the details of the Service Dress Jackets and Frocks.

The illustrations of the cuffs for the various officers are particularly useful, and are sure to be welcomed by all our readers.

Leaving the military plates, we come next to a smart Lounge Suit for the present season. The style of front is such as will appeal to all for its moderation, yet it does not lack smartness. The waist is slightly defined, and the back is finished with a seam and slit. The S.B. vest is made to button fairly close up.

The trousers, which are of moderate width, are finished with permanent turn-ups and creased fronts.

Raised and stitched sideseams are here shown, and effect a pleasing feature in the finish of the garment.

At the present time dark greys, blacks and blues predominate.

On the last plate we have shown a series of fashionable overcoats. There is the ordinary loose Chesterfield, which is always appreciated. Then there is the close-fitting variety, as illustrated on the top right-hand figure. This style is made to smartly define the waist, and has a fair amount of spring in the skirts. Three pockets are placed outside, and the D B. turn, rolling fairly low, gives the coat a dressy appearance.

There are abundant signs that this style of overcoat is meeting with much patronage, and comes as a welcome change from the Raglan.

The two figures on the bottom of the plate illustrate two of the most popular types of Raglans.

The three-piece Raglan is still as popular as ever, and great are the strides that have been made in the successful art of producing these much favoured overgarments; especially is this the case with the deep-scye varieties, such as is shown by the figure with the rifle raised, thus showing the utility of the deep-scye arrangement, which is termed the Poncho.

There is no doubt that this loose style of Raglan with the one-piece sleeve, arranged so as to fit into the deep scye, will allow perfect freedom of the arms when the latter are raised.

We may remind our readers that we can supply patterns of any military garments, and have been particularly busy in that respect since the outbreak of war. We hold stocks of excellent Chesterfields and Raglans of all the latest varieties, which we supply in sets from 32 to 44 breast, for 5s., and often at remarkably cheap rates (see special monthly advertisements).

Special patterns of any of these garments described in the plates, 1s. 3d. each, post free. Send full particulars and ample measures, and write plainly, and our best services are at your disposal.

MILITARY SERVICE OUTFIT.

BY WEST END COAT CUTTER.

My article for this month deals with a Military Service Outfit. The usual Greacoat, as worn by officers, is being largely discarded for the more modern, and, shall I say, useful overgarment, known as the British Warmer.

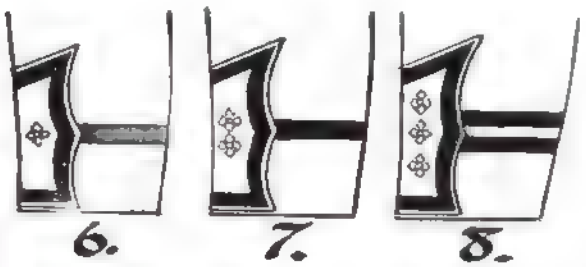
This type of coat is being cut in various lengths, from 36 to 42 inches long. It is lined with fleece and the sleeves with either glissade or italian. The style of the front is that of the button-three, the lapel being cut in the shape shown by the diagram, and the collar coming to show but a little daylight between lapel and collar end. The tab is attached to the collar, and is triangular in shape when buttoned up. The matter of shape varies materially: some are cut quite loose, others moderately shapely, as per diagram, and others with much more shape and greater spring at the bottom

In regard to pockets there is no hard-and-fast regulation, as different regimental houses finish them in different ways. There is a shoulder-strap, as shown, which has attached to it when finished the badge of rank. The sleeve is finished with three holes and buttons; the buttons in all cases and for all ranks are of leather

To draft, square from A to C and out to 18½

PEA JACKET OR BRITISH "WARM."

OFFICER'S SERVICE JACKET.



2nd, Lieut. Lieut. Capta'n.

Major. Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel

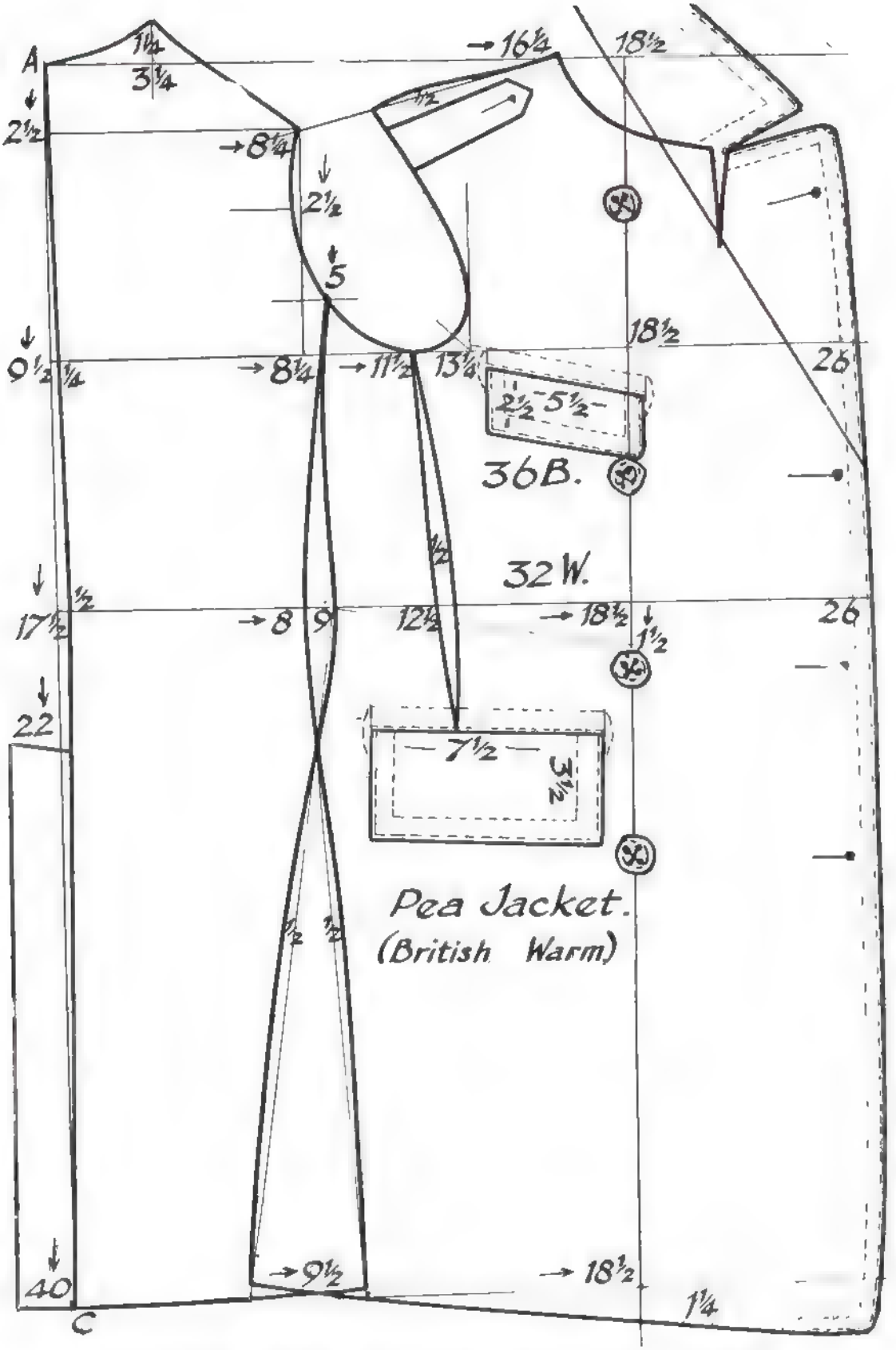
Come down from A 2½ inches, 9½, 17½, 22 and 40.

Come out from A 3½, 16½, 18½.

Square down from 18½ to bottom line.

Come in from 2½, 8½, and from 9½, ¼in., 8½, 11½, 13½, 18½, 26 inches.

Come in from 17½, ½in., 8, 9, 12½, 18½, 26.



BRITISH WARM, BY WEST END COAT CUTTER.

Come in from 40 C, 9½ and 18½.

Come down from natural waist line in front 1½in., and square down to bottom line.

Drop 1½in. below line in front, and now outline the diagram through all the points enumerated

The sleeve, called the pea jacket sleeve, is drafted as follows:

From X draw a line to 26

Come down 4½ and 14 inches for elbow.

Square out from 14½ to 9½

Come up 1½in. in front of cuff.

Hollow forearm 1 inch

Draw line from X to 9¼

Come in from X 3½

Square up from 3½ to 3 inches.

Hook in hindarm 2 inches from X, and now complete diagram as shown

The Service Jacket is very clearly drawn in all details, and will require very little explanation I will merely call attention to the position and shape of pockets, also the position of the holes in front.

Another matter of great importance in making this garment a success is the way in which the waist is finished, that is, it should be carefully measured up, and, after deducting all seams it should not be more than 1½in. larger than the waist measure when finished

To draft, square down from A to B and out to C

Come down from A 2 inches, 9, 16½, 30

Come out from A 3¼, 16, 18½

Square down from 18½ to 18½ on bottom line

Come in from 2, 8 inches; from 9, ¾in.; 8, 12½, 18½, 21½

From 16 come in 1 inch, 6, 8, 8½, 13, 16, 18½, 21½

From 30 come in 7 inches, 18½, 22.

Drop below line at 18½, 1½in.

Now outline the whole as shown by the illustration

The sleeve is found by coming down 4 inches, 14 inches, 25½.

Square out from 4, 9¼ inches; and square from top through to 9¼.

Come in on this line 3½ inches.

Square up to 3 inches.

Hook the under-half 2 inches.

Raise above line at 9, 1½.

Hollow forearm 1½in.

THE TROUSERS

Draw a line, O O

Come down 12½, 26½ and 44½ inches for full length of sideseam.

Come in from 12½, 5, 9, 11 and 12 inches

Come in from 44½, 1, 4, 8 inches.

Draw front construction line through points 9 and 8

Come outside 1 inch at knee, ¾in. at bottom

Make top-half 8 inches at waist.

Hollow sideseam ¾in.

Now complete top half as explained.

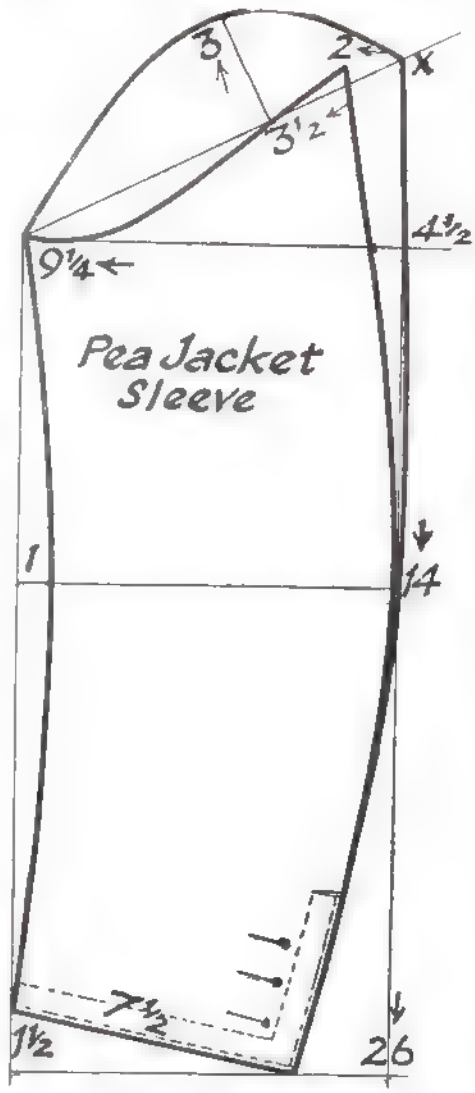
To produce the under-half come up from 9, 9 inches, and come out from 12 to 14 inches.

Draw line from 12 to 9 for seat angle.

Come out 1 inch on knee line and 1 inch at bottom

Make up waist, allowing 2 inches more for seams and ease

Square back to this measure as shown by 17, and raise 2 inches above the line at back.



Now, with a free hand, run the clay through all the measures given.

The size of knee and bottom is the correct thing for a soldier with a 36 seat.

I will conclude this article by giving a sketch of finished pressed turned-up bottoms.

This is a style of finish most popular at the present time. If my readers will refer back to the pages of the "Tailor and Cutter" of very recent dates they will find a most complete article on the manipulation of garments of this kind.

Our Full-Size Pattern.

OFFICER'S SERVICE JACKET

38 CHEST.

With this issue we are presenting our readers with a full-size pattern for an Officer's Service Jacket. Made S.B., to button four with short lapel. Back has seam and long slit, and the front is skirted to throw width at hips for the large bellows pockets. The latter are covered with flaps to button. A belt is stitched on round the waist. At breast there are two three-pointed flaps and pleated patch pockets. Sleeves have a three pointed slash, which is edged with chevron lace.

For all details see the C.P.G. Military work, which contains a new supplement to the standard book dealing with this and other of the later army orders respecting service dress.

The pattern is cut for a 38 breast 34 waist figure; the length is 17, 29 (for a 5ft. 8in figure); across back 7½, sleeve 32½. It is easy fitting at breast, close at waist and full over hips

There are seven pieces, namely, front, back, skirt, underarm piece, sleeve, collar and belt, and provision is made for ½in seams

Balance notches show the position of breast and waist lines and sleeve pitches.

Punched holes indicate the breast pocket, bellows pockets and flaps, also the shape of undersleeve and cuff slash.

The pattern may be planned upon 2½yd of khaki whipcord or serge 56 inches wide

Lay the skirt first, and opposite this the collar on the fold; next to skirt lay the front and sidepiece, and opposite these place the topsleeve.

Follow with the back to selvedge, under sleeve and facing to the fold. Place belt crease at bottom of back. This arrangement leaves ½yd. for the pockets and fittings.

Model patterns 1s. each, set of seven for 5s.; special patterns 1s. 3d. each; copied from Pimlico patterns, in strong cardboard 2s. 6d. (non-coms'. and privates' garments only). Address The John Williamson Co. Ltd., 42 Gerrard street, W.

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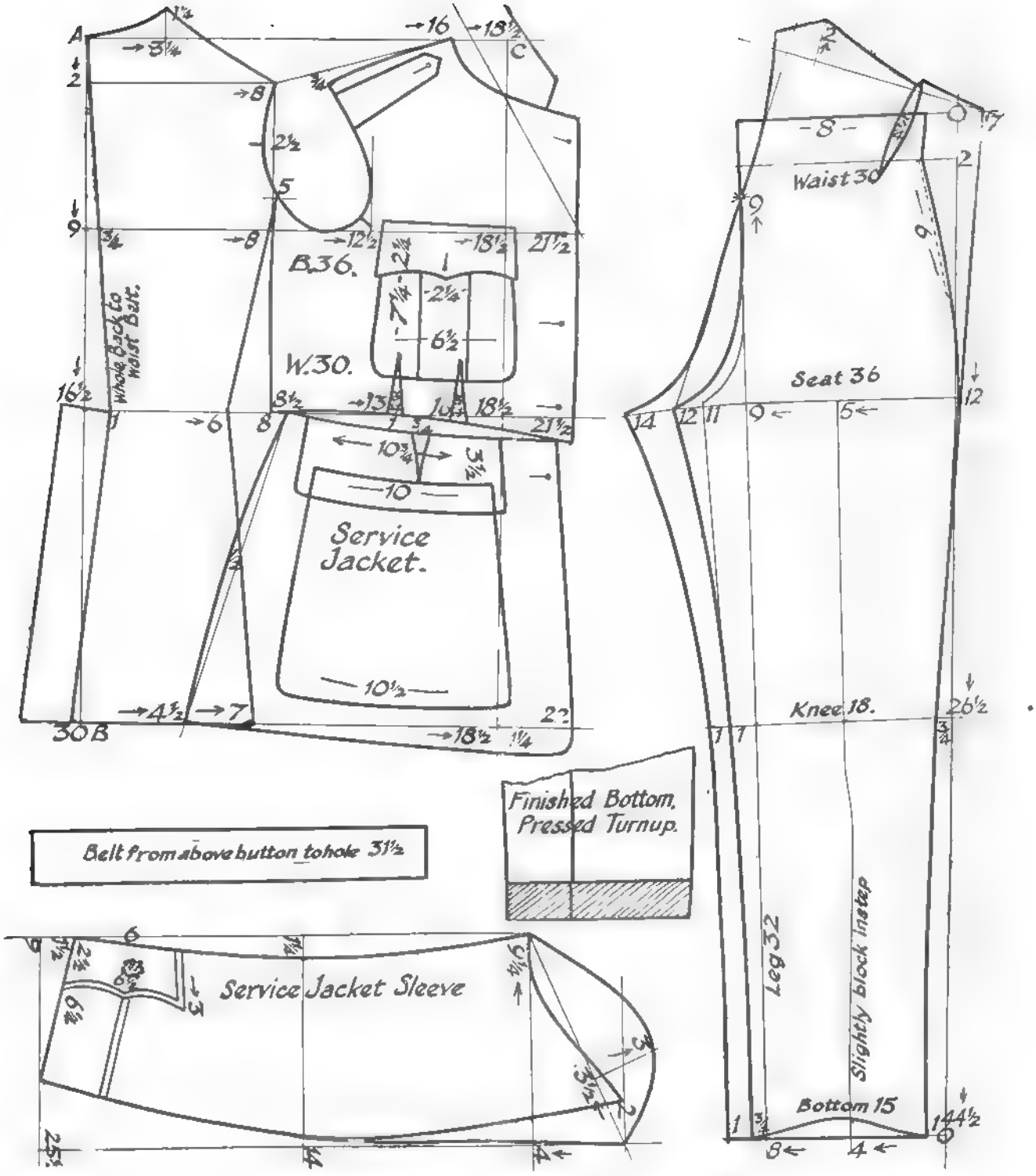

SERVICE JACKET AND TROUSERS, BY WEST END COAT CUTTER.

OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SERVICE DRESS JACKETS AND FROCKS.

From the Dress Regulations of the Army.

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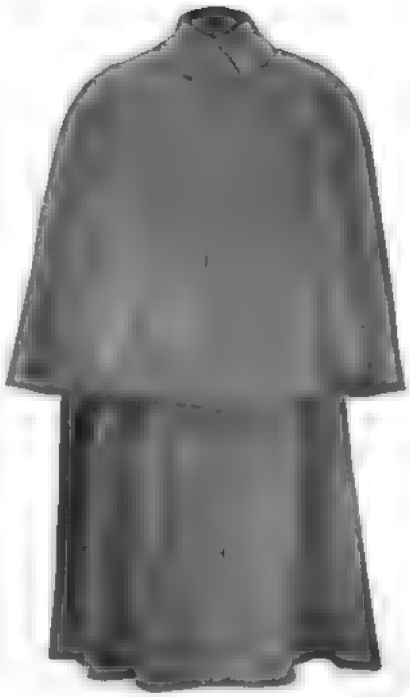
Drab Great Coat.



Waterproof.

Shoulder Strap for Great Coat & Service Jacket, Staff Officer.

Shoulder Strap for Great Coat, Royal Artillery.

Khaki Pea Jacket — "British Warm" — Khaki Pea Jacket.

By permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE GREAT COATS AND WATERPROOFS, ALSO "BRITISH WARM" OR PEA JACKET

From the "Dress Regulations of the Army."

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UNIVERSAL SERVICE JACKET. UNIVERSAL SERVICE OVERCOAT.

A DOCTOR'S SERVICE OUTFIT.

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SPECIAL TERRITORIAL NUMBER.

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TERRITORIAL DRESS.

Previous to the War, tailors in general were called upon to make only officers' garments, but of late we have had a very large number of queries put to us, and also received extensive orders for patterns of service dress for officers and men in both the regular Army and Territorials. Consequently one naturally assumes that the contractors find some difficulty in coping with the needs of the Army.

Although the officials at the War Office are unable to confirm this, we feel certain that the publication of Section 9, dealing with uniforms of the Territorials, together with the cutting of the serge frock which practically every private soldier wears in the field, will prove of special interest just now.

Officers of the Territorial Force wear similar service dress to those of the regular army. The gorget patch is omitted from the collar, and the bronze regimental badge and the letter "T" is added in its place, therefore the particulars published in a recent issue will prove valuable.

Khaki wool twill of same texture and weight as the serge is often used, but due regard must be paid to colour. In the case of the men the "T" is worn on the shoulder-strap.

The following Regulations for the Clothing of Territorials were issued by special Army orders, June 12th, 1908.

ARMY DRESS REGULATIONS FOR TERRITORIALS,

I.—OFFICERS.

Obligatory Uniform.—507. The only obligatory uniform for officers is service dress as authorised in the Dress Regulations for officers of the regular army.

Full Dress.—508. An authorised pattern of full dress for officers is laid down for each unit, but its provision is optional.

Full dress, when worn.—509. Officers attending levees, courts, state balls, and ceremonies at which Royalty is present, and on the occasions mentioned in Table A, page 277, King's Regulations, must wear the authorised full dress. Full dress will not be worn by officers parading with their men, unless the latter are wearing full dress or walking out dress.

Unattached list.—510. Officers gazetted to the Unattached List of the Territorial Force will provide themselves with service dress only. When called up for training they will be permitted to dine at mess in plain clothes.

Aides-de-camp to the King.—511. Officers appointed aides-de-camp to the King will wear regimental uniform with a silver aiguillette, or the uniform laid down in the Dress Regulations for aides-de-camp to the King appointed from the regular Army, with the exception that silver will be substituted for gold in the aiguillette, embroidery, lace, buttons, cocked hat, sword knot, slings, and horse furniture. The waist-sash will be of gold and crimson silk net, with tassels of gold and crimson silk. The aiguillette will be worn with full dress uniform by these officers when doing duty with their units.

512. The special uniform prescribed for aides-de-camp to the King will only be worn when His Majesty is present in State, at levees, and when on duty as King's aides-de-camp at field days and other military ceremonies at which His Majesty is present.

513. An aide-de-camp to the King, who is also a Deputy-Lieutenant of a county, will not wear the aide-de-camp's aiguillette with his Lord Lieutenants or Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform.

Honorary Physician and Honorary Surgeon to the King.—514. An officer appointed Honorary Physician or Honorary Surgeon to the King will wear on State occasions, in addition to the shoulder belt and pouch, a silver aiguillette as for an aide-de-camp to the King, on the right shoulder under the shoulder cord which forms part of his uniform.

Army staff.—515. Officers appointed to the staff of the army will wear regimental uniform with the special distinctions laid down for staff officers (see Dress Regulations), silver being substituted for gold, except for officers of units in which gold lace is worn.

Brigade commander and C.R.A.—516. Commanders of brigades and commanders of royal artillery will wear the uniform laid down in the Dress Regulations for substantive colonels. Silver lace and white metal ornaments will be worn on all uniform and horse furniture by officers appointed from the Territorial Force. As an alternative, brigade commanders and commanders of royal artillery may wear the uniform in which they last served, with the badges of rank of colonel.

Brigade Major.—517. Brigade Majors will wear the uniform in which they last served, with the staff distinctions prescribed for brigade majors of the regular forces, silver being substituted for gold on the aiguillette, cocked hat forage cap, and gorget patches. The provision of the cocked hat and staff pantaloons for wear when the order of dress is "Staff in blue" is optional.

Administrative medical officer.—518. Administrative medical officers will wear the uniform prescribed for colonels of the Army Medical Service, silver being substituted for gold, or the uniform in which they last served, with the badges of rank of colonel. They will not wear the aiguillette or other staff distinctions.

Staff captains, R.A.—519. Staff captains for royal artillery will wear the uniform in which they last served, without aiguillette or staff distinctions.

Service dress, commanders of brigades, etc.—520. In service dress, commanders of brigades, commanders and staff captains, royal artillery, and administrative medical officers, will the blue serge frock described in paragraph 739, Dress Regulations, but without gorget patches; pantaloons or overalls as in full dress. Drab service dress may be worn in camp and at manœuvres.

Letters on shoulder straps.—521. Retired officers appointed to the staff of the Territorial Force will wear the letter "R" on shoulder straps and shoulder cords below the badges of rank. Officers appointed from the Territorial Force will continue to wear the letter "T."

Rank Badges and letter "T."—522. Badges of rank will be similar to those for the regular army, and will be worn in silver on gold shoulder cords, and in gold on silver shoulder cords. The letter "T" will be worn below the badges of rank on all shoulder cords and shoulder straps. In service dress the "T" in bronze will be worn on the collar of the jacket below the collar badge.

Badges of rank, retired officers.—523. Officers who have been permitted to retain their rank on retirement from the regular army, and army reserve officers, will, when serving in the Territorial Force, wear the badges of their army rank, should such rank be higher than their rank in the Territorial Force.

Full dress uniform, silver lace.—524. Except in the cases of corps for which special uniforms have been sanctioned, and which join the Territorial Force as complete units of the same arm, full dress uniform will, as far as possible, conform to that of corresponding units of the regular forces, silver lace and white metal buttons and ornaments being substituted for gold lace and gilt metal. Existing yeomanry regiments wearing gold lace and gilt buttons are permitted to retain these distinctions.

Gold lace.—525. Units that desire for any special reason to obtain permission to wear gold lace and gilt ornaments must submit applications through County Associations for consideration. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Cord and lace.—526. The cord and lace of officers of infantry clothed in green or grey will be of the same pattern and applied in the same form as that on the tunic of rifle regiments of the regular forces. Units clothed in green will wear black cord and lace; units clothed in grey, cord and lace of silver or other authorised material.

Belts.—527. Officers of infantry units clothed in scarlet will in review order wear the web sword belt with silver laced slings, and the crimson waist-sash. In units clothed in grey or green they will wear black or

brown belts of rifle pattern, with pouch belt of the same colour; the flap of the pouch will be edged with ½-inch silver lace, and may, if desired, bear the regimental badge in white metal.

Spurs.—528. Mounted officers will wear steel spurs.

Forage caps.—529. Forage caps will be of the universal pattern. For yeomanry the band and welts of the colour of the facings. For other services, as in the regular army. Peaks for field officers embroidered with silver embroidery; in units wearing gold lace, gold embroidery. Highland kilted and Scottish trewed regiments will wear the glengarry cap.

Swords.—530. Swords and scabbards will be of the pattern prescribed for corresponding units of the regular army, sword knots of gold or silver lace or brown or black leather, according to the belts.

"Sam Browne" belt.—531. The universal pattern "Sam Browne" belt in brown leather is to be worn with service dress by all units.

Mixed uniform forbidden.—532. The wearing of mixed uniform, i.e., service dress jackets with coloured trousers or trews, or vice versa, is forbidden.

Mess dress.—533. Units may adopt a mess dress similar in design to that approved for corresponding units of the regular forces; the provision of this dress is optional to the individual officer.

Serge frock.—534. A serge frock, blue, green, or grey, according to the colour of the full dress uniform, similar to that authorised for officers of the regular army, may be worn as an undress garment. Buttons, regimental pattern; badges of rank in metal; no collar badges. This garment must not be worn on duty, or when parading with troops. Its provision is optional.

Frock coat. 535. Officers of theTerritorial Force are not required to provide themselves with the uniform frock coat.

Saddlery.—536. Horse furniture will be of universal pattern as laid down for the regular army, with white metal fittings; brass or gilt fittings in the case of units wearing gold lace. Throat ornaments will not be worn. Lamb-skins, leopard-skins, and saddle cloths are not compulsory.

Badges.—537. The instructions in para. 553 in regard to badges also apply to the badges worn by officers.

Changes in pattern.—538. No deviation from authorised patterns of uniform is permitted, and no new patterns of uniform, badges, or horse furniture are to be introduced without previous submission to the War Office for approval.

Retired officers.—539. Officers retiring with permission to wear uniform are entitled to wear the uniform in which they last served, with the letters "T.F." on the shoulder straps or shoulder cords below the badges of rank.

II.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Annual grant.—540. An annual grant for each efficient non-commissioned officer and man is sanctioned for the maintenance of clothing and equipment, and will be paid to the County Association.

Service dress compulsory.—541. The provision of service dress is compulsory. The cost of service dress, and the maintenance of equipment constitute the first charges against the grant.

Details of service dress.—542. Service dress will consist of:—

MOUNTED SERVICES.

Jacket.—Drab serge mixture, universal pattern.

Pantaloons.—Drab bedford cord.

Headdress.—Service dress cap of universal pattern. Units in possession of a slouch hat may continue to wear it in place of, or in addition to, the cap.

Putties.—Drab. Or leggings.—Brown leather.

Spurs.—Hunting pattern, brown straps.

Greatcoat.—Drab, universal pattern (see paragraph 545).

DISMOUNTED SERVICES.

Jacket.—Drab serge mixture, universal pattern.

Trousers or knickerbockers.—Drab mixture.

Headdress.—Service dress cap, universal pattern. For Highland kilted and Scottish trewed regiments, the glengarry cap.

Putties.—Drab, universal pattern. Scottish units wearing the kilt, drab spats.

Greatcoat.—Drab, universal pattern (see paragraph 545).

Cyclist battalions.—543. Cyclist battalions may adopt drab stockings and spats instead of putties, and a drab waterproof cape in place of, or in addition to, the greatcoat.

Fatigue clothing.—544. Where considered necessary, fatigue clothing may be provided for use in stables by mounted men.

Greatcoats.—545. Units in possession of cloaks or greatcoats other than those of service dress pattern may be permitted to retain them until worn out, but no further supplies of obsolete pattern are to be purchased.

Scale of uniform.—546. Two suits of uniform will be provided for each man, one of which must be service dress (see para. 542). The other may be as described in para. 547, and be used as an undress or "walking-out" uniform.

"Walking-out" dress.—547. Undress or "walking-out" dress will consist of tunic or frock, trousers or trews, forage or glengarry cap. Highland units previously authorised to wear the kilt may retain the kilt, sporran, and white spats instead of trousers or trews.

Sashes and girdles.—548. A sash will be worn by sergeants of infantry clothed in scarlet, and girdles by all ranks in the case of units wearing tunics, and similarly dressed to units of the regular army which wear them. Girdles are not to be worn with frocks.

Expenditure of grant.—549. No portion of the Government grant is to be expended on the provision and upkeep of any articles other than those detailed as forming part of the service dress or undress uniform, as defined in paragraphs 542, 543, 544, and 547. No other articles may be worn without the sanction of the County Association, subject to the provision of para. 550.

Changes in patterns.—550. No deviation from authorised patterns of uniform is permitted, and no articles of clothing or badges, whether provided from the Government grant or from private funds, will be introduced without War Office approval. Applications for authority to adopt new uniform or to effect any change will be submitted, accompanied by samples, or, in the case of badges, by sketches, and it should be stated whether funds are available to meet the expense. Patterns, after approval, will be sealed and returned to the units for record.

Mixed Uniform.—551. The wearing of mixed uniform, i.e., service dress jackets, with coloured trousers or trews, or vice versa, is forbidden.

Metal titles.—552. The designations of the unit in black or white metal will be worn on the shoulder straps of tunics and serge frocks and in black or gilding metal on service dress jackets and greatcoats. In the shoulder strap title the letter "T" will be placed above the name of the unit. Brass or gilding metal titles will be worn on tunics and serge frocks by units having permission to wear gold lace.

Badges.—553. Honours worn by units of the regular army will not be worn by corresponding units of the Territorial Force, and the word "Ubique" will be omitted from all badges and appointments worn by royal artillery and royal engineers. With these exceptions the distinctive badges are common to both forces. In the "walking-out" uniform they will be entirely in white metal or brass except where special permission has been given for the adoption of gold lace and gilt ornaments, see para. 525.

Gilt ornaments.—554. No gold lace, gilt, gilding metal, or brass ornament will be worn with "walking-out" uniform except in yeomanry units permitted to retain gold lace, and in such other units as receive special permission to adopt gold lace and gilt ornaments. Gilding metal buttons will be worn with service dress except by units clothed in green, who will wear the black "rifle" button. Cap badges worn in service dress will be as worn in the regular army, subject to the permission of honours provided for in para. 553.

Chevrons. 556. Chevrons and badges of rank will, in design, correspond with those worn in the regular army.

Lace embroidery.—556. Non-commissioned officers of units clothed in scarlet, grey, or blue, will wear chevrons of silver lace or of other material as may be authorised. In the Royal Engineers and in the Royal Army Medical Corps chevrons will be made up on blue cloth; Army Service Corps on white cloth; in other units clothed in blue or scarlet, on scarlet cloth. In units clothed in green, non-commissioned officers will wear light green chevrons made up on cloth the colour of the garment. Chevrons with the service dress will be of worsted material; badges will be of metal or embroidery as in the regular army.

Efficiency star.—557. Men who have been returned as efficient four times may wear on the right forearm a star made of silk or worsted. The four returns of efficiency need not be in consecutive years, nor in the same unit. An additional star may be worn for every further aggregate of four years. A non-commissioned officer or man who has become entitled to wear a star or stars, and is returned as non-efficient in an annual return of his unit, may continue to wear such star or stars.

Previous efficient service in the yeomanry or volunteers shall count towards the award of this badge.

Geneva Cross.—558. Medical units will wear the Geneva Cross as worn by regulars. For non-commissioned officers the edging will be silver embroidery instead of gold, and for buglers and privates white instead of yellow.

Badges, skill-at-arms.—559. Badges for skill-at-arms, signalling, etc., will be of similar design, and worn in a corresponding manner to those of the regular forces, except that in all cases (other than as provided for in para. 554) silver embroidery will be substituted for gold embroidery, and white metal for gold. They will be awarded under the conditions governing the competitions for the several badges.

Unauthorised badges.—560. No badges other than those above laid down may be worn.

Uniform on discharge.—561. Non-commissioned officers who have served 10 years and upwards in and above the rank of sergeant, and who are allowed to retain their rank on discharge, may wear their uniform with the letter "R" in white metal or bronze above the chevrons on the right arm. They will provide the uniform at their own expense. This privilege does not extend to regular non-commissioned officers employed on the permanent staff.

Sale of old uniforms.—562. Worn out uniform will be disposed of under arrangements made under the direct instructions of County Associations. The conditions of sale will provide that the purchaser shall not, either directly or indirectly, dispose of any tunics, frocks, jackets, trousers, or headdresses, as garments, unless they have first been so altered that they cannot be recognised as having been used as uniform of the Territorial Force.

Supply of materials, etc.—563. Materials, cut-out unmade uniforms, badges, and headdresses as used by the regular forces may be obtained from the Royal Army Clothing Department at the rates quoted in the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries, if of the description authorised for wear by the Territorial Force. The supply of other articles and the making-up of the materials must be arranged locally.

Payment for.—564. The articles demanded will be supplied on payment, which should be made on receipt of the necessary receivable order from the War Office, or if preferred their value will be deducted from the balance of the grant due to the Association on the following 1st November. In special cases the value may, with the sanction of the Army Council, be deducted in three yearly instalments.

Uniform parades.—565. Uniform will be worn at all parades, except that company parades under sergeant-instructors, and musketry may, with the authority of the officer commanding, be carried out in plain clothes.

Uniform abroad.—566. Non-commissioned officers and men when attending banquets, receptions, or rifle meetings in foreign countries, will not wear uniform unless specially authorised by the Army Council.

III.—PERMANENT STAFF.

Personal clothing.—567. Non-commissioned officers appointed to the permanent staff of the Territorial Force will retain all personal clothing in their possession at date of transfer.

Uniform.—568. The uniform to be worn by non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff will be that of the unit with which doing duty, and will be obtained on payment from the stores of the unit.

Chevrons and badges.—569. Chevrons and badges will be worn as under, and will be of the pattern worn in the unit.

Acting-sergeant-major.—Four bar chevrons and crown on right forearm.

Squadron S.M. Instructor, Battery S.M. instructor, Company S.M. instructor, Colour-sergeant-instructor, Staff-sergeant-instructor:—Three bar chevrons and crossed rifles and crown on right arm above the elbow.

Sergeant-instructor.—Three bar chevrons and crossed rifles on right arm above the elbow.

Crossed rifles will not be worn unless the non-commissioned officer is in possession of a School of Musketry certificate.

In the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Army Medical Corps, a gun, grenade, or Geneva Cross will be worn in addition.

With service dress, badges and chevrons will be worn on both arms.

THE TAILORS' VIEW.

We may say that from careful observation amongst camps of both the regular army and territorials, we have noted many deviations from the order issued; all very trifling, yet many are such that our experience of army dress tells us would give offence in the less arduous time of peace.

Sealed patterns of privates' garments cannot be viewed at Parliament-street, but contractors who have an order from that institution can view the sealed patterns at the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, and also copy the paper patterns which the Government stores use in their own work rooms.

Firms representatives copy the patterns and their work is all very carefully verified by experts before they are allowed to leave the building.

During the opening stages of the South African campaign we acted as representatives for contractors, and copied hundreds of patterns, and naturally the first days "returns" soon taught us that the use of pipeclay did not lead to accuracy, hence we are able to advise those who are required to do the work to secure the following materials:—Several HB pencils, rolls of yellowish brown paper, and a sharp medium size pair of trimmers. Pockets, facings, tabs, inlays, etc., nothing must be missed, and as each part is cut the original is laid upon it and taken to the verifying room.

Should contractors care to avail themselves of our aid in preference to sending one of their assistants, we shall be glad to hear from them. It will be necessary to supply us with the date, number, and full particulars of the contract.

THE SERVICE FROCK.

Special features:—Patrol shape back same length as tunic, 4in. slits at the sides, 5 buttons down front, two patch breast pockets with flaps to button and box pleat through the patch, the top of flap to be in line with the second button. Pocket and flap 6½in. by 7½ins. Prussian collar to hook and eye, Two cross flaps across hips, Made in khaki serge.

Trousers are worn by infantry regiments, and these are made quite plain with ample width. The knees overlap, and the lower sections are pleated closely, and bound with putties. Side pockets.

Stock sizes are almost invariably used when the production of quantity is of first importance, therefore to produce a set of patterns we advocate the use of our scale of dimensions frequently published in these pages.

The following is the 36 size:—36 chest, 32 waist, 37 seat, 9 depth of scye, 17 natural waist, 7½ across back, 20 elbow, 32 sleeve, 8 across chest, 12½ front shoulder, 17 over shoulder, 8½ the half neck (½in. larger than the half linen collar).

Rule line O, 26, the length 9ins. below waist.

O to 5, half D S, less ¼in.

O to 9, depth of scye; to 17 the waist. Square out.

O to 3, one-third of neck, plus ¼in. Raise 1 inch.

Go in ¼in. at waist, and rule the crease through.

Apply back width on line 5, adding ¼in. for the seam. The back should be clean but we have added ¼in. owing to the fact that there must be no strain at that part. Again it must be borne in mind that our men are fleshy, and it would be unwise to produce a set of patterns with the slightest fault in this region; and further, the question of seams must be considered, as in many factories ⅜in. and ½in. are not uncommon quantities, whereas the general custom is to take ¼in.

Square up one-sixth of scale plus 1in., to find F.

Go out 1in. and shape back shoulder.

Rule from back sleeve pitch to 17 as a guide for the sideseam. Curve the line ⅜in. as shown, making the width at back waist 2½ins. for all sizes. From 1 to 4 is always 3ins. Take out 1½ins. at 4½, and shape sidebody seam.

From 9 to 9½ is one-half scale plus ¼in. Square down and hollow the sidebody ¼in.

From ½ to 1 is half chest plus 2½ins. Go back 8 the across chest.

Sweep C from H, by the front shoulder, less the back neck. Make I to C 1in. longer than H to C.

Sweep B from H by the over shoulder measure, less the back from A to ½.

C to B the same length as back shoulder.

Rule B to 1½ above H, and shape the scye.

Square down from I to L.

C to D, one-third of neck plus 1in. let C D I be square.

D to E, one-third neck, plus ¼in. Keep gorge straight, and reduce neck to size by the vee.

Go out ⅜in. from I to J for extra breast room, and curve L to D.

Measure up waist, varying point 11 accordingly. Add 1½in. over the measure and take out a ⅜ pleat at front of pocket.

K is midway between H and L.

Drop arm of square ¼in. at K for centre line, and hole side at ⅜in. out (see M), for N at 1½ inches out for button side, drop square ¼in. at K; thus the space R Q is greater than Q R.

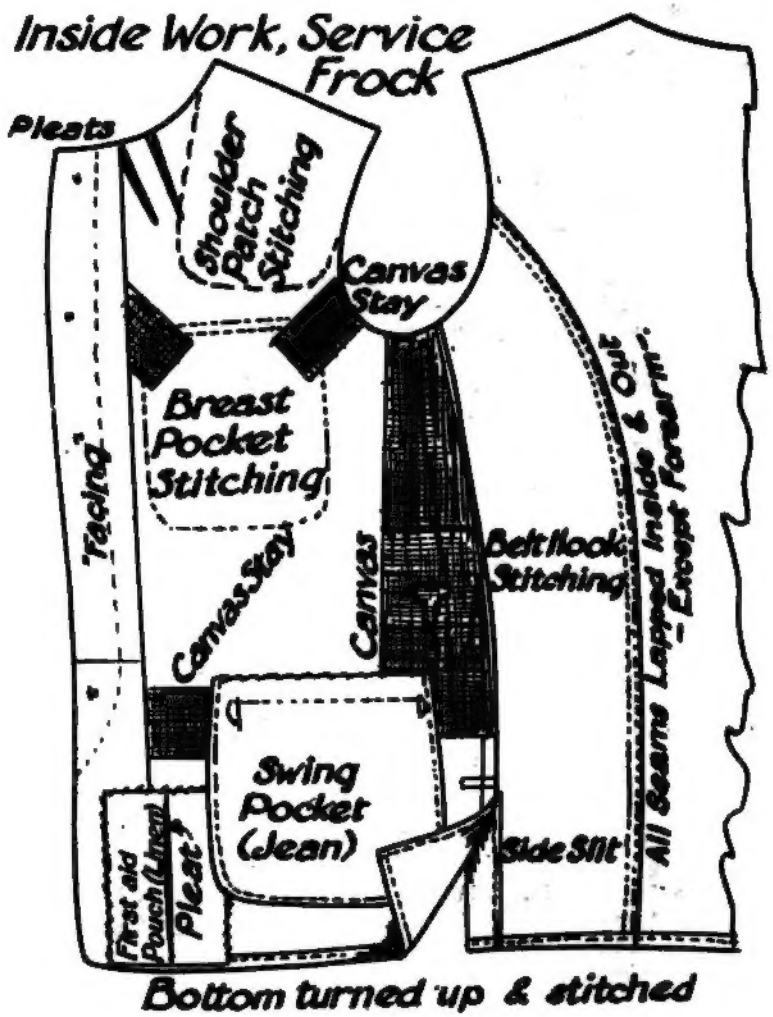
S to K one inch for side spring. Add slit 4½ins. long. Shape the bottom, continue the ⅜in. and 1½in. edges to top, and mark pockets.

THE SLEEVE.

O to 1 always 1in. From 1 to 9 is half inch less than the combined lengths from back pitch to F, and B to front pitch on Diagram 1.

O to 4½, half distance 1 to 9.

O to 5½, equal to G and H, Diagram 1.



Shape top round as shown. Mark the length as usual; 19ins. forearm is the average length for 36 chest.

Let there be 1½in. drop to point 6.

Suppress forearm 1½in., and make elbow half scale from 15, and cuff one-third from 26.

From 5½ to 7 is the same as a measure taken round under part of scye from back to front pitch, Diagram 1. Hollow it 1½in.

THE COLLAR.

O to 8¾, neck plus ¼in. Hollow sewing edge ¼in.

Mark crease at 1in. down at front, 1½ at Square all lines.

L to K, 3 inches.

K N half waist, plus ¼in.

D E and D F one-fourth of knee.

G H one-fourth of bottom.

G I one-fourth of bottom, less ¼in.

Shape top halves as shown.

The back parts:—B to J, one-third of seat plus 1in. Rule C J to top. On inside leg add 1½ins. at C, 1in. at E, and 1½ins at I. Shape leg and seat seams.

Measure up waist, adding 1in. for four seams, and so find Q.

Spring out for P, and shape top part. back, and draw the line less curved than above. Add fall as shown, also spring at back and front.

Cut both collars on bias, and draw in the crease well.

DIAGRAM 4.

Stock size 37 seat is as follows:—31 waist, 37 seat, 45 side, 32 leg, 19 knee, 17 bottom.

Rule line O C. O to A one-third of seat scale. A to B one-sixth. B to C one-sixth, plus ¼in.

Square down A to G the leg, and up B to L, completing the rise.

Locate D at half leg, less 2ins. from A

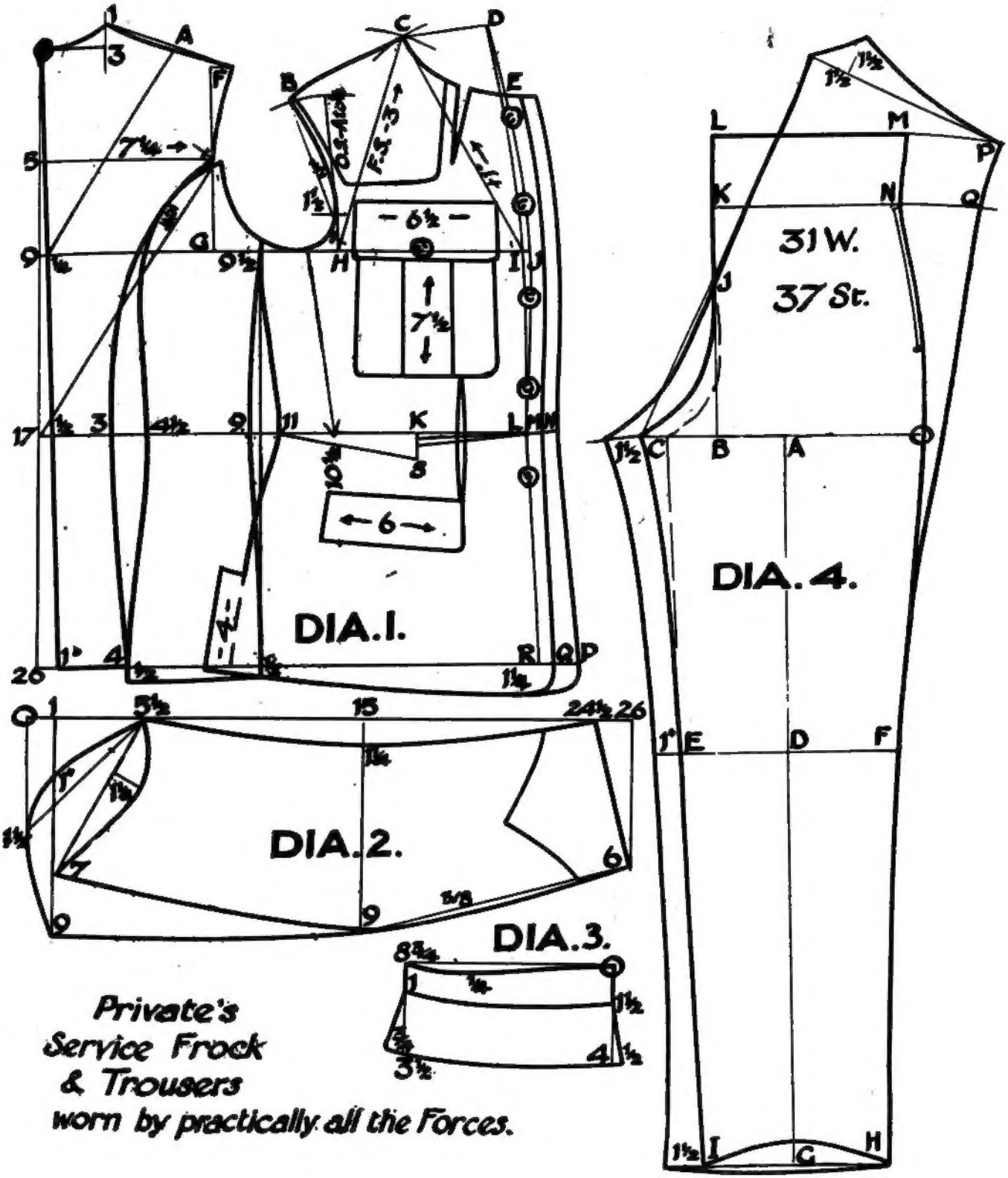
Measure up seat allowing 2 to 2½ins. for seams and ease.

Add ¼in. all round both patterns when ¼in. seams are to be taken.

HINTS ON MAKING.

Generally all pants are machined; seams doubly lapped and stitched, except forearm seams. Edge stitched ⅛in. French canvas is used for staying all pockets and buttons, and those showing (there being no lining) are strongly felled except the large vertical stay which aids the pocket and supports the belt hooks.

Bottom pocket is mostly of jean, and made to swing. The cross stays here are very



strongly felled. Back edge of facings is turned in and felled, and stitching is put in as that for a fly, in order to secure the edge stays, etc. In most cases the holes are hand, but often put in by machine, and it is seldom the inturns of scye seams are felled. The sleeve ends have 2in. turnups turned in and felled, and all sewing must be done with a view to hard wear in preference to neatness.

With reference to our remarks respecting the Royal Army Clothing Factory, we hasten to add that although facilities exist for contractors to copy patterns, we cannot say how long these will be offered. We shall endeavour to give full information to our clients at all times, and are glad to hear our efforts in connection with military clothing are giving satisfaction in so many quarters.

ing the next few weeks. There is no better means of letting passers-by known that you are prepared for business in this respect than the display of military plates such as here given, and which can be supplied in loose leaves for framing. Moreover, the garments used for service are but little removed from mufti, and are easy to make. Then, again, practically all that one needs to know, as far as the cutting and explanation of details of fittings and trimmings, have appeared in the last few issues. These have been so well received that they have drawn forth some of the best testimonials it has yet been our pleasure to receive. The following is but one of many:

Gentlemen.—Have had a number of your special patterns at different times, the latest being an officers' field service tunic pattern, which, like your previous ones, was a splendid success, and the means of helping me out of a difficulty.

E. W. C.

Several of our clients comment upon the Service Frock for men, in our last week's issue, and raise the question of seams and scales.

We realised that these two points might cause some enquiries, owing to the fact that, whilst in normal times ½in. seams are the custom in the better-class shops, where, also, scales of sizes need but passing notice, on the other hand, ⅜in. and ¼in. seams are customary in the cheaper trades, and scales are absolutely essential.

Regarding the seam allowance we have always fixed on the ½in., consequently our recent diagrams were planned in that way, hence when the pattern is to be used for ⅜in. and ¼in. seams, and when extra large turnings are desired for the turning-in of inlays and stitching twice for neat inside finish allowances for such must be made.

In our last issue we advocated in a casual way the use of the Vincent's Scales for males as being more suitable just now, when most of the clothing will be needed by those who have had but little military training. The long front balance, narrow back, small waist features of the Military Scale at least may need moderating before using for the production of a whole range of sizes.

An average Scale of Measurements for the proportionate figure is as follows:—

Chest	Waist	Scye Depth	Natural Waist	Across Back	Full Length Sleeve	Across Chest	Front Shoulder	Over Shoulder
34	30	8¼	16½	6⅞	31	7⅞	12	16½
36	32	8	17	7⅛	32	8	12½	17
38	34	9¼	17½	7⅜	33	8½	13	17½
40	37	9½	17½	8	33½	9	13½	18½
42	39½	10¼	18	8⅛	33½	9½	14	19½
44	42	10½	18½	8⅜	34	10	14½	20
46	46	10¾	18½	9	34	10½	15½	21
48	50	11	18½	9½	34	11	16	22
50	54	11½	18½	9½	34	11½	16½	23

Scale used at Pimlico:—

Breast	Waist	Depth of Scye	Natural Waist	Front Shoulder	Over Shoulder	Collar	Height
33	29	8¼	16	11⅞	16	15	5ft. 4in.
35	29	8½	16	12⅛	16½	15	5ft. 5in.
37	30	8¾	16½	12⅜	17	16	5ft. 6in.
39	34	8⅞	16½	13	18	16½	5ft. 7in.
41	36	9¼	17	13½	13½	17	5ft. 8in.
43	38	9½	17½	14½	19½	17½	5ft. 9in.
45	40	9¾	17½	14½	20½	18	5ft. 10in.

Now, whilst the Pimlico Scale used in the R.A. Clothing Factory may prove too smart, on the other hand it would be rash for us to assert that present conditions suggest that all should use the Vincent's Scale, or any other, which is considered a good average for ordinary gents' trade. We would prefer to take a medium course, and compile our own, so that it is an average of both, and such course we strongly advocate, and publish the two lists already quoted side by side, that they may be compared and made good use of.

The latter is based on the assumption that the military figure is decidedly erect. This is undoubtedly the fact with the rank-and-file, but those who are constantly engaged in the military trade for officers state that, in the majority of cases, there is only the slightest variation in the attitude or form of the British officer from the well-built English gentleman.

Winter Woollens of Merit.

Messrs. Fearnley, Oates and Co., of 15, York Place, Leeds, are again to the front with their range of Autumn and Winter Pattern Bunches. These are quite up to the standard of former years, and will bear favourable comparison with any other range of similar bunches issued by other woollen houses.

Messrs. Fearnley, Oates and Co., have a fifty years' reputation behind them, which, in itself, is ample evidence of the quality and reliability of their goods, and the high value for money they invariably give. Located in the very heart of the woollen district, they have every opportunity of securing the very latest patterns, and judging by the bunches to hand, they have not been slow to take advantage of these facilities.

With the near approach of the winter season, the two bunches of overcoatings will perhaps prove the most important of the patterns at the moment. The first one consists of a couple of dozen patterns of the most up-to-date overcoatings it would be possible to find anywhere. Naps, friezes, curls, and plain cloths in all shades and colours are fully represented at all prices from 2s. 3d. to 6s. per yard, a very comprehensive and useful selection indeed.

The first pattern on the bunch, No. 698243, at 2s. 3d. per yard, a black diagonal, is a special line, and of exceptionally good value indeed. It we mistake not, there will be a big run on this number all through the season. The two nap cloths, Nos. 696154-254, blue and black respectively, at 3s. 4d. per yard, are excellent alike in quality and value.

The same remarks may be said with regard to the two grey shades of curl cloth at 3s. 9d. Nos. 697159-259.

The other bunch referred to comprises rainproofs of all kinds, thirty patterns in all, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per yard, sufficient to enable the tailor to meet the needs of every class of customer. All the latest shades in drabs, browns, greys, fawns, etc., are represented in great variety, and the cloths are every one beautifully finished.

The whole range is so uniformly good both in quality of material, and in colour shade, that selection is somewhat difficult. No. 693256 at 3s 6d. per yard, a rich shade of brown, is a cloth of exquisite colouring, and of such value at the price charged, that one wonders how it can be done at the price.

Messrs. Fearnley, Oates and Co., also deal in all kinds of trimmings, and stock some excellent Italians from 10d. to 2s. per yard, and glissades from 1s. to 1s. 4d., all tip-top value.

Our readers, and the trade generally could not do better than write for these bunches, and compare the quality and value given—they will stand the test.